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Touring ... \$41,600 Brougham ... \$42,260  
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# China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 20,030

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1927. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.



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LADIES' SHOES**  
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Styles. Usual Prices \$5.50  
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PRICE a Pair.**

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Every kind of foot wear both for Ladies and Gentlemen. Quality and shape guaranteed. Repairs undertaken. **PRICES MODERATE.** A trial will convince.

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## OUR PLAIN DUTY.

The Earl of Balfour on the Crisis in China.

## DANGER TO SHANGHAI.

Mr. Lloyd George Now All For Safety First.

## TROOPS AND HONG KONG.

British Seamen Protest Against Trade Union Action.

Britain's plain duty to protect her subjects in China, while seeking to carry out the spirit of the Washington Agreement, was the theme of an important speech made by the Earl of Balfour in the House of Lords yesterday.

Mr. Lloyd George, whose attitude regarding China came in for the severest censure several weeks ago, has evidently revised his views, a speech he made in the House of Commons yesterday being all for protecting British lives in China.

Regarding the troops that have been despatched to China, Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons that it depended on the advice of the men on the spot whether the Brigade was kept at Hong Kong or sent on to Shanghai.

Meetings of seamen at a number of Home ports have passed a resolution condemning the action of members of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in supporting the "bogus policy of hands off China."

## "VERY IDEA ABSURD."

Balfour on "Preposterous Reports."

Rugby, Feb. 9.  
The Earl of Balfour dealt with aspects of the Chinese situation in the House of Lords in response to the request of Lord Parmoor (Labour).

The Earl of Balfour expressed satisfaction that Lord Parmoor and the other leaders of the Opposition had given no encouragement whatever to the preposterous notion that the despatch of British troops to the Far East, whether wise or otherwise, had anything to do with some opus of imperial policy or territorial conquest. The very idea was absurd. No sane man had ever thought an aggressive policy in China could be carried out or would be carried out by any government in this country.

The Earl of Balfour admitted that the present position had arisen from an unfortunate delay in ratification of the result of the Washington Conference at which it was agreed to negotiate a revision of the treaties with China.

## China in Chaos.

But he pointed out that, though at the time of the Washington Conference there was a Chinese Government, when the Powers were prepared to deal with the situation, the Chinese Government was in the process of dissolution and long before any decision had been arrived at the Chinese Government had altogether vanished.

There was no single authority with whom we could deal, but in place of the Government there were six independent generals, or war lords, following and animated by their own separate motives, and not animated by any single political or national duty, but each fighting with each other. There was no possibility of negotiating with any single unit at all. That was a situation with which no Foreign Secretary had ever been faced before.

## Danger to Shanghai.

Reverting to the despatch of British troops, the Earl of Balfour pointed out that at Shanghai was an immense community whose members could not possibly be removed from the sphere of danger as had been done in the case of people in the more remote parts. Had it even been possible, they would have had to leave behind vast pecuniary interests lawfully acquired subject to the looting of mobs or robbery by better constituted authority. The only possible course to avoid that danger was to send troops within reach of the scene of possible danger to safeguard our interests.

## Example of Hankow.

With the example of Hankow before us, were we not justified in sending troops within a prospective distance of Shanghai. If any disaster occurred at Shanghai, at all comparable with what had happened at Hankow, the Government would have stood before the country and the bar of history as

having been most grossly neglectful of the most obvious duties of government. In these difficulties the Government must take a plain course of duty and not flinches. The Earl of Balfour added that in spite of the difficulties of negotiating to-day, the Government was still most anxious to carry out the spirit of the Washington Agreement and to make such unilateral arrangements as could be made with regard to the revision of the treaties.

## Message to League.

The Earl of Balfour announced, in conclusion, that a communication dated yesterday had been sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and stated that the concluding sentences of this communication were: "His Majesty's Government deeply regrets that there does not appear to be any way in which the assistance of the League in the settlement of the difficulties in China can be sought at present, but if any opportunity should arise of involving the good offices of the League, His Majesty's Government will gladly avail themselves of it."—British Wireless Service.

## TROOPS FOR CHINA.

A Debate in the House of Commons.

London, Feb. 9.  
In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Mr. J. H. Thomas endorsed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's remarks regarding China.

Mr. Lloyd George was delighted with the line taken by Mr. Baldwin yesterday, saying that he was glad the Government was determined not to interfere in the rival factions. He thought that Sir Austen Chamberlain's course would rebound to the credit of himself and his country.

Mr. MacDonald declared that if the Washington undertaking to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial, and administrative integrity of China had not been redeemed, Sir Austen Chamberlain was not entirely to blame for that, as he had to secure the co-operation of the other Powers. He agreed that the Government was bound to act if there was a real peril in Shanghai, and after the events at Hankow, it was impossible to evacuate the British population of Shanghai.

Nevertheless he hoped that it would be possible to avoid landing troops at Shanghai.

## "All Very Well."

"It is all very well for Japan to say that she is not sending troops, but her distance from China is comparatively short. Similarly the American forces are not far from Shanghai."

Mr. MacDonald asked whether Mr. O'Malley and Sir Miles Lampson had asked for the landing.

Replying on behalf of the Government, Mr. Winston Churchill, referring to Mr. MacDonald's and Mr. Lloyd George's utterances on China, said that the Government knew it could rely on the greatest measure of support—far beyond the limits of its own Party—as

## SNOW ON PEAK?

Reply From A Very Good Sleeper.

## COLDEST DAY THIS YEAR.

The lowest temperature (officially) this year was recorded to-day but it is not the coldest this winter.

Has there been any snow on the Peak? This question was put to the "China Mail" this morning. A houseboy reported that last night, while the drizzle was noticeable in town, there fell on the Peak what appeared to be "thin sleet."

Inquiries were made at a house situated on an exposed part of the Peak, facing the North-East, but the only reply the "China Mail" got was that the occupant was a very good sleeper and he would certainly not know.

A few years ago, it may be remembered, thin ice was found on the roof of Sir Claud Severn's house.

## What Figures Tell.

At the upper Peak tram station this morning, the temperature was 42 while other "unofficial" figures gave it as below 40.

Latest temperatures recorded at the Royal Observatory, Kowloon (courteously supplied by the Director Mr. T. F. Claxton), were as follows:—

10th	4 a.m.	46.
9th	8 a.m.	52.
8th	5 a.m.	49.
7th	8 a.m.	46.

Forty-six degrees is the lowest this month and the lowest this year. The "record" for January this year 47 degrees on Jan. 23. The lowest this season was 43 on the morning of Dec. 26.

## OUR \$50 PRIZE.

Cross-Word Puzzle Competition Result.

The result of the "China Mail's" third Cross-Word Puzzle Competition will be found on page 5 this issue. The winner had only one error.

long as its policy was limited to safeguarding British life and was not perverted or distorted by any ulterior motives or ambitions.

## The Cable to Mr. Chen.

Mr. Churchill added that the troops' movements would be in accordance with the advice of our representatives on the spot, but they had been told that their responsibility was limited to the protection of British life, and they would be supplied with troops for that purpose and no other.

Mr. Churchill criticised the Labour action in calling Mr. Eugene Chen. He contended that it was much better that the responsible Government should be the sole channel, and an attempt to build beneath official diplomacy tended to increase the elements of fundamental division which it was the duty of every citizen to reduce.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill said that the Government did not pretend to be able to give a decided judgment as regards the outcome of the fighting between the Cantonese and Sun Chuan-fang's troops. The danger to Shanghai might pass. On the other hand it was possible that a beaten army might pour into the city with the victors at their heels.

## The Men On the Spot.

They must leave judgment of the actual danger to British life in Shanghai to our representatives on the spot whom we trust.

Mr. Churchill mentioned Sir Miles Lampson and Admiral Tyrwhitt.

If there was no immediate danger the Government was quite willing to leave the Brigade at Hong Kong subject to the advice of our representatives who for the protection of the British would be supplied with all the troops needed.

As regards the rival forces in China, the British policy was to offer conciliation and to try to get justice on a reasonable consideration for our nationals, but not to load the scales or allow preconceived or European opinions to enter the matter. Our policy was to keep clear.

(Continued on Page 12.)

## TOURIST VISITORS.

"Empress of Scotland" Arrives.

## STAYING HERE FOUR DAYS.

With 417 tourists, the "Empress of Scotland," flagship of the Canadian Pacific fleet, arrived this morning on her second (the fourth C.P.R. annual) cruise around the world.

Immediately upon arrival, she went into drydock at Taikoo to effect repairs to a propeller broken between Singapore and Manila. She will proceed to Kowloon wharf to-morrow morning.

The "Empress of Scotland," sailed from New York eastwards on December 2. Calls also have been made at Madeira, Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Bombay, Colombo, Padang, Batavia, Singapore and Manila.

## Usual Motor Trips.

After four days here, during which the passengers will visit the Peak as well as motor around the island and through the New Territories, they will go to Shanghai for two days, then to Chinwangtao, whence they will go by rail to Peking for a five-day visit.

From Japan, where calls will be made at Kobe and Yokohama, the "Empress of Scotland" will cross the Pacific to Hawaii and San Francisco before returning by way of the Panama Canal to New York on April 12. Thence, she will proceed to Southampton with the British contingent, comprising approximately a third of the total.

The "Empress of Scotland" is the longest, tallest and loftiest vessel ever to have circumnavigated the globe. She is 699 feet long, 77.3 feet wide and stands 90 feet above the water.

"Passenger" accommodation is distributed over eight decks, though only six are being used for the cruise. Three of these have promenades entirely circling the deckhouse, the only ocean-going vessel so constructed.

## Future Cruises.

In addition to her cruise around the world last year, when she arrived at Hong Kong on the same day, February 10, the "Empress of Scotland" has made three Mediterranean cruises, proving herself to be particularly well adapted to cruising service. Next year she will go to the Mediterranean again; the "Empress of Australia," so well known on the Pacific while on the run between Vancouver and Hong Kong and now being re-engined in Glasgow, will take her place on the world cruise.

The "Empress of France," which called here on the Canadian Pacific world cruise two years ago, will undertake a new cruise to South America and South Africa.

Mr. P. D. Sutherland, for 18 years a high official of the Canadian Pacific in the Orient, chiefly here in Hong Kong, and this year, for a third time, director-in-charge of the world cruise, will direct the new South America-South Africa cruise next winter.

## Officers and Staff.

Commanding the "Empress of Scotland" again this year is Captain R. G. Latta. His crew number 544, including 48 officers. Among the latter are Staff Captain R. N. Stuart, V.C., D.S.O., R.N.R.; Chief Officer C. H. Sapsworth; Chief Engineer, A. E. Philip; Purser, I. Walker Bartlett; Surgeon D. B. S. Jones, and Chief Steward R. H. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Sutherland's cruise staff comprises Mr. F. L. Nason, Mr. W. H. Deacon, Mr. A. R. Buchanan, Mr. C. E. Blaney, Mr. D. O. Beaton, Mr. R. H. Carter, Mr. F. L. McCloskey, Mr. L. J. Rawley, Mr. W. A. Shackelford, and Mr. B. H. Stearns, of the Shanghai office. Mrs. Alice M. Camp is social hostess; Martin and Flora Nash DeMuth are the cruise artists and Harry Pollard is the official photographer.

Styles of Decoration.  
The public rooms on board the "Empress of Scotland" are unusually capacious and exquisitely appointed.

The dining saloon can seat 436 people at one sitting, and is decorated.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/0 13/18.

## SHARE SLUMP.

Strike Market Conditions Recalled.

## 500 CEMENT SHARES DEAL.

The state of affairs existing on the local Stock Exchange in the slump of July 1925 was considered in the course of the hearing of a sharebroking transaction case in the Summary Court this morning before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill (newly appointed Puisne Judge).

Mr. C. Gordon Leask appeared for Chan Chan-ham, formerly chairman of one of the local sharebroking associations, who claimed against Wong Tong-kee for \$1,030, being the difference between the price of 500 (combined) shares in the Green Island Cement Company purchased by defendant under written agreement and the flat rate at which the purchase was compromised by mutual agreement between the two parties. The \$30 was waived to bring the action within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. L. D. Turner appeared for the defence. Mr. Leask said that the transaction was entered into in August, 1925, a very unfortunate time on the Stock Exchange. The plaintiff carried on a broking business under his own name and was at that time also chairman of the Share and Real Estate Brokers' Society of Hong Kong. The defendant was a merchant who had apparently speculated in shares.

## Flat Rate Questions.

It was on June 9 that the defendant purchased from the plaintiff the shares in question at a cost of \$28.10 each for August settlement. When the time for settlement came he failed to pay and, in a letter from plaintiff's solicitors, was allowed the choice of paying \$8.10 per share, which was the difference between the price at the time of purchase and the price ruling when the shares should have been taken up. This defendant refused to do, offering to pay for them at the flat rate. It was on this basis that the plaintiff made his claim.

The plaintiff, in the box, said that prior to the purchase by the defendant of the shares he (plaintiff) had got the shares from a seller, a contract being produced under which this sale had been effected. In addition to asking the defendant to settle when August settlement day came plaintiff instructed his solicitors to write to him to take delivery. Defendant came to plaintiff's office and said that he could not pay the price then existing but agreed to pay on the basis of the flat rate agreed on by the three local broking associations. The flat rate for the shares in question in August was \$26.25.

In cross-examination by Mr. Turner plaintiff said that he had a telephone conversation with the defendant just after settlement day and warned him that he would have to take delivery. Defendant's reply was that he would wait. Plaintiff had known defendant about ten years. Plaintiff denied that he visited defendant's office. All the conversation took place in his (plaintiff's) office.

A letter from the plaintiff's solicitors referring to conversations at both offices was produced and plaintiff said that this must have been due to a misunderstanding.

(Continued on Page 9.)

## Ready-for-Service

**TENNIS  
WEAR**



## Shirts

of Cotton, Taffeta and Flannel.

## Trousers

Cream Gaberdine in all sizes.

## Socks

made of "Vivella" yarn, plain or ribbed.

## Shoes

with crepe rubber soles in 2 weights.

## BELTS-SCARVES.

We allow 10% discount for Cash

## MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.  
Men's Wear Specialists.  
Alexandra Building,  
Des Voeux Road.

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**JAN—JUNE**

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**5, Wyndham Street**

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**TO LET.**

TO BE LET.—Furnished house on The Peak. All modern conveniences. Apply Box 475, c/o "China Mail".

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**FAMILY HOTEL.**—Victoria Gardens. Quiet APARTMENTS and SUITES of rooms. Full board from \$56, \$110, \$130 monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates, five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon. Tel. No. K.367.

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YOUR visiting cards neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

**LAMMERT BROS**

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
AND SURVEYORS.  
**Public Auctions.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on FRIDAY, the 11th February, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of  
**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE.**

Comprising:—  
Teak Hairstands, Silver Cabinets, Bookcases, Teak and Tapestry Covered Couch, Sofa and Armchairs, Teak Desks, Cherrywood Desk, Chesterfield Armchairs, Carpets, Rugs, Electric Ceiling Fans, etc.  
Teak Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Ice Chests, Teak Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Dinner Wagon, Crockery, Glass Ware, Kitchen utensils, etc., etc.  
Teak Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mattresses, Teak Single and Double Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Dressing Tables with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Chest of Drawers, Marble Top Washstands, Chamber Stands, Toilet Sets, etc., etc.

**ALSO**

A Few Pieces of  
**BLACKWOOD FURNITURE**  
and  
1 Cottage Piano by F. Doerner & Sohn, Stuttgart.  
1 2-Valve Set.  
1 Enamelled Bath.  
2 5-Valve Receiving Sets.  
1 4-Valve Receiving Set.  
1 1-Valve Amplifier.  
1 Geophone Loudspeaker.  
1 Pathe Loudspeaker (Cone Type).  
1 Lot of 5 High Frequency Transformers.  
1 Lot of 4 Valve Sockets.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
On View from Thursday, the 10th February, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.  
**LAMMERT BROS.,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hong Kong, 7th Feb., 1927.

on SATURDAY, the 12th February, 1927, commencing at 11 a.m. at the Mezzanine Floor, No. 47, Godown (Kowloon Godowns) opposite No. 5 Pier.  
A Nice Selection of  
**TONKIN EMBROIDERIES.**  
On View from Friday, the 11th February, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.  
**LAMMERT BROS.,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hong Kong, 8th Feb., 1927.

on MONDAY, the 14th February, 1927, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 2, Waverley Terrace (Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.), Hung Hom.

A Quantity of  
**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE**  
(Property of the late Mr. A. A. Bolton).  
Catalogues will be issued.  
On View from Sunday the 13th February, 1927.  
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.  
**LAMMERT BROS.,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hong Kong, 7th Feb., 1927.

**NOTICES.****THE H.K. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**

THE 37TH ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall on WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, at 12 o'clock (noon).

Chairman: Hon. Sir Henry E. Follock, K.C.  
Hon. J. H. HUNT.  
Hon. Secretary.

**HONG KONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

THE ANNUAL SHOW of FLOWERS & VEGETABLES will be held at Volunteer Headquarters on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1927.

Entries will definitely close at 1 p.m. on MONDAY, 28th February, 1927, at the Hon. Secretary's Office, but intending Exhibitors are requested to SEND IN THEIR ENTRIES AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

Schedules are being prepared and will be sent to all members who have paid their subscription for the current year.

Members who have not yet paid their subscription and ALL THOSE who wish to join the SOCIETY are requested to send \$5 immediately to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. B. C. BORNELL, c/o Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, 9th February, 1927.

**THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.**

(Incorporated in Hong Kong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF The Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong), on FRIDAY, the 4th day of March, 1927, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended on the 31st December, 1926, confirming the appointment of Directors and re-electing a Director and the Auditors.

By Order of the Board,  
C. G. COPLEY,  
Secretary.  
Hong Kong, 10th Feb., 1927.

**HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 12th February, 1927, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hong Kong, 29th Jan., 1927.

**HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at City Hall, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1926.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th February to SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1927 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
A. H. BARLOW,  
Chief Manager.  
Hong Kong, 7th February, 1927.

**MARTIN'S PILLS**  
ADJOL & STEEL  
Sole and certain for all P. male ailments. Every body should keep a box in the house. Consulted and stored all over the world.  
Prescribed by Martin, Chemist, Hong Kong, etc.

**UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.**

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office, Hong Kong.  
Aylwinnetto, from London.  
Hainan, from Makassar.  
Taytraco, from Alameda.  
E. A. LECGATT,  
Superintendent.  
Hong Kong, 8th Feb., 1927.

**NIGHT LIFE.****POSING AS RICH BRITONS.**

"DRY" CHIEF'S AGENTS.  
But let no footstep beat the floor. Nor bowl of wassail mantle warm.  
All New York to-day is reciting amid imprecations against Mr. Elmore R. Bruckner, United States Public Prosecutor, these lines from Tennyson's "In Memoriam." They form the text of a mocking sermon which Mr. Bruckner addresses through the newspapers to citizens.  
The sermon is delivered with triumphant glee on the action of his agents in "padlocking" 53 of New York's most expensive and hilarious night clubs and restaurants and warning the managers that they will be charged with contempt of court if they attempt to sell forbidden liquor again.

Mr. Bruckner treats these raids—the most sweeping and effective of all raids in the history of Prohibition—in a humorous spirit. He boasts that he has killed the sound of alcoholic Christmas revelry by night throughout New York



Professor Franck, of Göttingen University, one of the foremost of German physicists, who has been awarded the Nobel prize in physics, a double award being made this year, the other going to Professor Hertz, of Halle.

and that he has completely fooled even the generalisimos among those who have been mocking the law by serving drinks at fabulous prices to thirsty plutocrats.

He describes how his agents duped several well-known actresses by posing as rich Englishmen of ancient lineage, as Russian noblemen, as men of vast wealth from the West, and as spend-thrift papas. Managers' Kias.

Actresses, including one popular leading lady, introduced their supposedly aristocratic acquaintances to managers of the "most exclusive" resorts, where they were royally welcomed. One agent, posing as a titled Englishman, introduced another agent posing as a Russian nobleman and succeeded in extracting from the manager commission on the money spent.

But Mr. Bruckner's proudest feat has to do with the success of one of his bogus noblemen in winning the confidence of the managers of The 300 Club, which he describes as a resort known throughout the United States for its Bacchanalian revelries. He boasts that on his second visit the manageress threw a kiss to the nobleman and his friends and as they were leaving asked them why they were departing so early.

Today Mr. Bruckner's office is loaded with the illicit fruits of the vine and of the cornfields discovered behind secret panels and in hidden cupboards.

With unstrained glee he publishes a column-long list of the casualties he has caused on Broadway and elsewhere—a list which constitutes a guide to the night life of New York.

**"AIR WORLD."****STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD.****TRAFFIC PROBLEMS.**

London.—Even in the present age of super things the trend of aerial research indicates that we are approaching a new world of most surprising developments, in which huge passenger "planes," aerial post offices, giant battle "planes" and bombers will crowd the skies, each flying on its own level to avoid collisions, and carrying searchlights of 100,000,000 candle-power, sweeping the firmament, says the "Evening Standard."

The French, realising that the immense height at which "planes" will fly in the future raised the most important question of light, have developed the most powerful searchlight in the world. This they installed on Mont Afrique, at Dijon (150 miles south of Paris), at an altitude of 1900 feet.

It is of 1,000,000,000 candle-power; has eight optical lenses and prisms; and projects two rays which successively sweep the horizon every 10 seconds, being visible at 400 miles. Both can be merged into one beam.

The searchlight was primarily intended to light aerial routes, but such a development is certain to altitudes, where, for the purpose of resisting the low temperature in the rarified atmosphere, pilots will wear electrically heated suits, and also be enclosed as the crew in a submarine.

Night bombers will speed at 200 drive hostile aeroplanes to immense miles an hour, and be able to swoop down on their prey at 300 miles an hour. They will climb 1,000 feet a second. Moreover, there will be ghostlike fleets, owing to the almost silent engines, and "invisible" paint.

America, however, is carrying out sound-ranging experiments with apparatus so highly tuned, as to detect the approach of aircraft flying at a height of over 30,000 feet.

Great developments are expected in wirelessly-controlled "planes" in which television will enable a view of machines throughout, even when bombs are to be dropped 500 miles from the base.

Already aerial torpedoes travel three miles for every 3,000 feet of altitude. Therefore, at a height of 20,000 feet they can be launched 24 miles from the target.

**Crowded Airways.**

The International Commission on aerial navigation's regulations, to be introduced in 1927, provide that, owing to the increasing volume of air traffic, pilots of large passenger "planes" should be relieved of the duty of communicating by telephone with aerodromes, and that "planes" carrying 10 or more passengers must carry a wireless operator.

Imperial Airways, Ltd., consequently, is training air mechanics as wireless operators at the Marconi College.

**UR'S BURIED STORY.****WHAT NEWLY-FOUND TABLETS TELL.**

The Anglo-American expedition, which has resumed excavations at Ur of the Chaldees, has unearthed numerous tablets, giving lists of square root numbers to 30, and also hymns and records of early kings. The excavations have for the first time revealed the appearance of a city in Abraham's time. The ruins show narrow streets filled with comfortable two-storied houses, resembling the best houses in modern Baghdad.

As it was the custom to bury the dead in vaults, many discoveries of clay coffins and brick tombs, with food in various vessels, were made.

An unusual discovery was a long narrow room in "No. 7 Quiet-street," containing an altar on which were 30 bowls filled with the bones of children.

This is believed to be a shrine dedicated to a deity kindred to children, to which relatives brought their infants for burial.

**"ADVERTISE."****TO SPREAD WORLD PEACE IDEA.****ADVICE TO THE LEAGUE.**

"The League of Nations has the goods," but it does not get sufficient publicity under present conditions," says Mr. Murray Allison, the publicity man, in an article in the "Spectator."

He suggests that the League should start an advertising campaign throughout the world. Mr. Allison estimates that the cost of a column advertisement in the daily papers, two columns in the Sunday newspapers, and a page in the weeklies of the world, excluding the United States of America, would be \$1,935,000 a year.

He adds: "It is a great sum, but a cigarette firm spends more. The Laver firm alone spends only a little less in Britain alone, advertising a brand of soap. After all, it is one-third of one per cent. of the amount that the nations spend annually on armaments, and only one-tenth of the cost of one day of the Great War."



Count Ludwig Salm, whose marriage to Millicent Rogers, daughter of Col. Henry H. Rogers, aroused the latter's ire, is suing his wife for separation and the custody of their infant son. The Count contends that his wife left him in May, 1924. It is reported that the case has been settled for \$500,000, the Countess to keep the child and the Count to leave the United States.

**"SOHO TERROR."****MAN WHO ALWAYS INJURED POLICE.**

Nicknamed the "Soho Terror," George Kent, aged 35, motor mechanic, who is known in the London underworld as the worst man in Soho, was sentenced to 11 months' hard labour as an incorrigible rogue.

It took a detective 15 minutes to read out his previous convictions. The officer added that the only thing in Kent's favour was that he did not assault the police when he was last arrested.

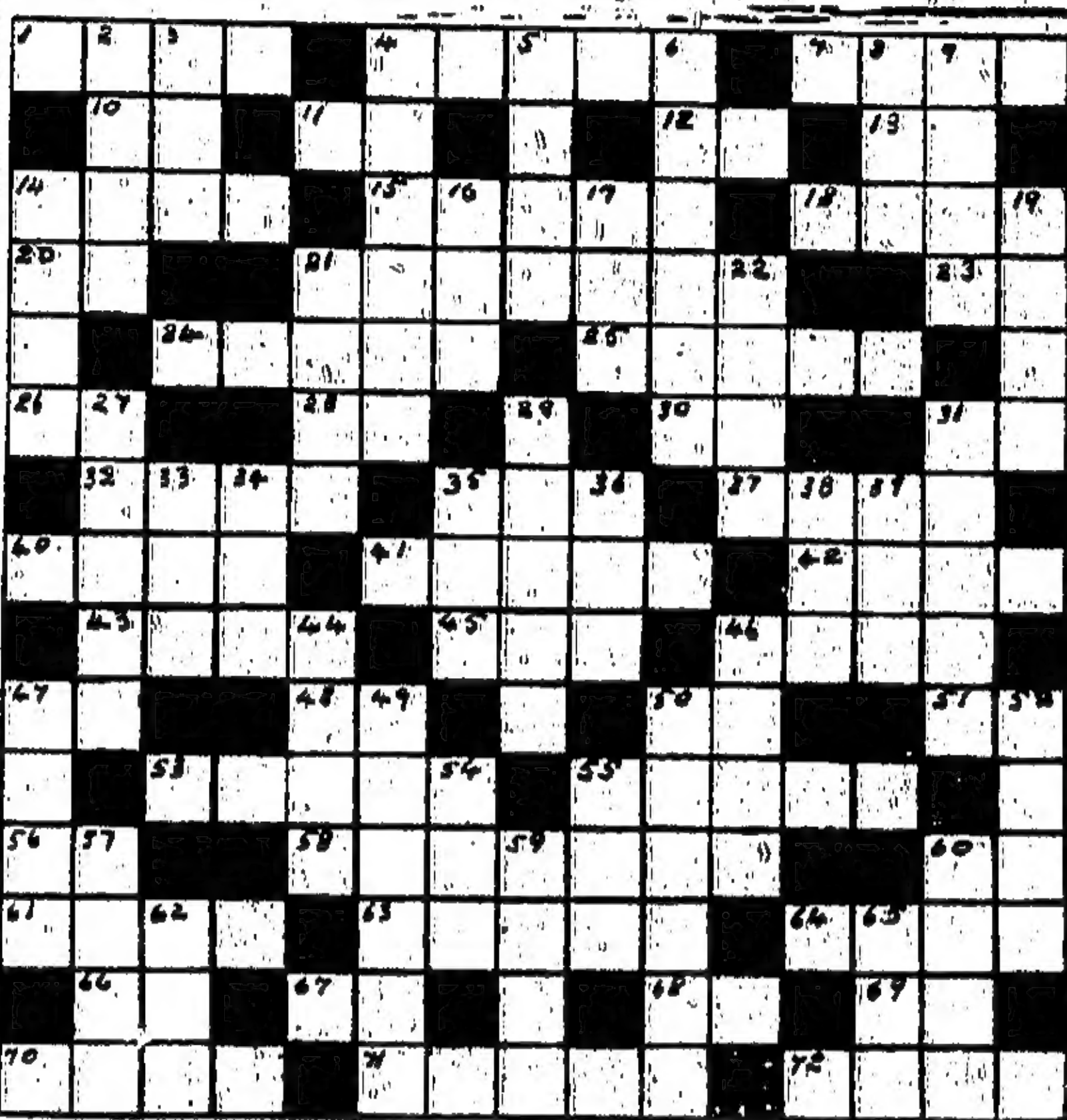
The "Evening News" recalls that Kent, the associate of racing gangs, confidence tricksters, cracksmen, and blackmailers, boasted that he was seldom arrested without severely injuring the police. When he wanted a drink he entered a Soho cafe and demanded free refreshments for himself and his friends. If he was refused he smashed the glasses and mirrors.

His mother recently presented him with a motor car to start a carrying business. Kent worked for a month, and then resumed his vicious career.

**"CHINA MAIL" CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.****NO 4—\$50 MUST BE WON**

FIRST READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY THROUGH.

1. The PRIZES in this competition will be AWARDED STRICTLY on MERIT.
2. Each solution sent in must be made on the coupon cut from the "China Mail." Any number of solutions may be sent in.
3. An entry fee of fifty cents must accompany each coupon. Three entries, however, may be sent in together for one dollar.
4. No entry will be considered under any circumstances whatsoever, unless entry money for each solution is enclosed.
5. Entries must reach the office of the "China Mail" not later than the time and date for closing announced on the coupon.
6. No responsibility is accepted for loss or delay in the post. All letters should be registered and/or sealed.
7. The prize of \$50 must be won and will be awarded for an all correct or nearest correct solution. In the event of ties the \$50 will be divided. No competitor may win more than one share of the prize in each competition.
8. The coupon must not be defaced in any way. All attempts must be in plain block letters and legible.
9. The Editor's decision will be final and binding in all matters of dispute, and he reserves the right to enter into Correspondence regarding the Competition.
10. Solutions will be published with the results, in this paper, every Thursday following the Closing Date.
11. Coupons will be kept for four days after the results of the competition have been published.
12. All letters must be addressed, "China Mail" Cross-words, c/o "China Mail" Offices, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
13. No member of the staff of the "China Mail" will be allowed to compete.
14. Solutions are held under sealed cover and in no way will be opened until the close of the competition.



To "China Mail" Cross-Words,"

c/o "China Mail" Offices,  
No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

DEAR SIR,

I agree to abide by your rules, and I enclose.....

for..... solution (s) which are attached.

Name.....

Address.....

[Please Write in Block Letters.]

CLOSING DATE FOR COUPONS, MONDAY, FEB. 14.

[Coupons received at the "China Mail" Office after mid-day on Monday will not be included in the competition.]

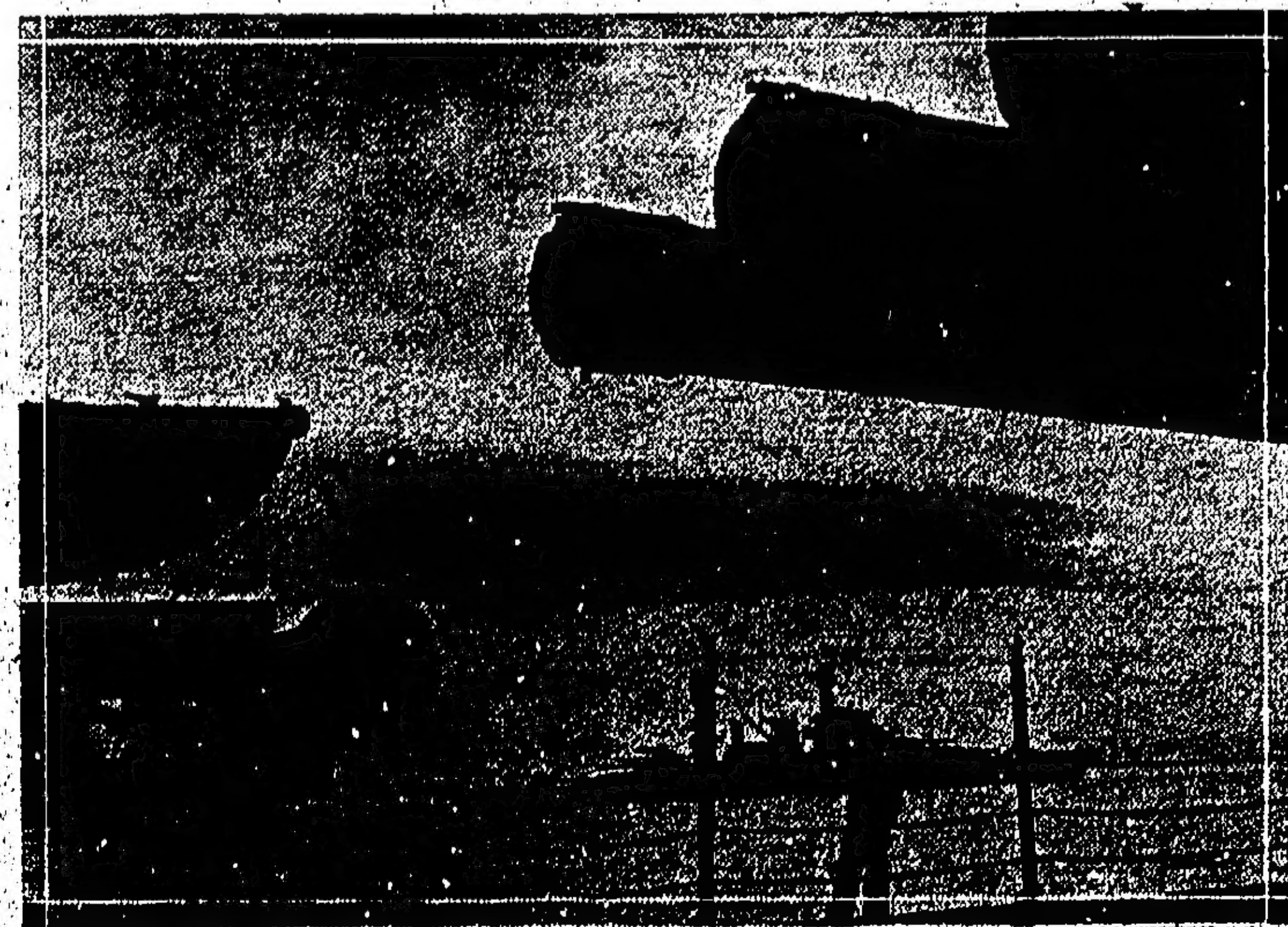
**Clues Across.**

1. To keep in safety.
2. A knob in roots.
3. To ripple.
4. Postscript (abbrev.)
5. Direction.
6. Printers' unit of measure.
7. Thus.
8. Conducts water to a mill.
9. Turns round.
10. Oceans.
11. 3rd. pers. sing. pres. of "Be."
12. A small tinned fish.
13. Mother.
14. To revolve.
15. Style of expression.
16. Edition (abbrev.)
17. Doctor of Divinity (abbrev.)
18. Us.
19. Advertisement (abbrev.)
20. Thick hempen cord.
21. Open (poetic).
22. Close by.
23. A genus of rodent quadruped.
24. A lifting machine.
25. Destruction.
26. A girl's name.
27. To perform.
28. A maid.
29. Church of England (abbrev.)
30. 6th. note in scale.
31. Like this.
32. Har (no H).
33. Begin.
34. An erection.
35. V.A. (actual).
36. A pot for stewing in.
37. Theosophical Society (initia.)
38. To increase.
39. Mentally conceived.
40. A box.
41. Masculine pronoun.
42. In the same manner.
43. Knock-out (abbrev.)
44. Hold; stop; (interj.)
45. To provide for.
46. Twice (no H).
47. To send away (as from employment).

**Clues Down.**

1. Imitates.
2. Royal Scottish Society (abbrev.)
3. Ready to do.
4. Keep together.
5. To snow again.
6. To employ.
7. To wander.
8. Animate existence.
9. Part of word, 'er king.'
10. Dull.
11. A variety of quartz.
12. Edge or border of anything.
13. Eve's garden.
14. A bee that collects no honey.
15. Room.
16. Get up.
17. Old (pidgin-English).
18. By means of.
19. Pray (Latin).
20. Suffix (belonging to—).
21. An Epoch.
22. A.U.S. (actual).
23. Denotes pity.
24. Anything lent.
25. A shelter.
26. A professor of an art.
27. Stoma.
28. Ascended.
29. To lay grass.
30. A watering place.
31. Continued pain.
32. A dam across a river.
33. Price (then reverse it).
34. A female fowl.
35. Exclamation of pleasure.

Competitors are reminded that the prize is to be awarded for the correct solution, or if nobody succeeds in getting the correct solution, for the NEAREST correct solution. Therefore, even if you have not done the cross-word puzzle in full, send in what you have done—it may prove to be the nearest correct solution.



A beautiful allagette view of a couple of dogs of war.



## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK Via SUEZ.  
M.V. RABY CASTLE ..... Sails on or about 15th February.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE  
FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO  
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.  
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE  
OR TRIESTE.

"A" Class £72. 10. 0d. "B" Class £66. 0. 0d.

## NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI  
From Hong Kong.

M.V. REMO ..... sails on or about 3rd March.  
M.V. ESQUILINO ..... sails on or about 31st March.  
S.S. VENEZIA ..... sails on or about 28th April.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.  
From Hong Kong.

M.V. ROMOLO ..... sails 11th February.  
M.V. VIMINALE ..... sails on or about 10th March.  
M.V. REMO ..... sails on or about 5th April.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO  
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. UMSINGA ..... sails from Calcutta End of Feb.  
S.S. UMZUMBI ..... sails from Calcutta 31st March.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.  
Through Bills of Lading Issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—  
**DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.**  
Telephone Central 1030.

## DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

## AMERICAN MAIL LINE

(Admiral Oriental Line)

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"  
JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

## TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

Effective March 1st, the S.S. President Jefferson will  
sail from Hong Kong to San Francisco, and on March 5th  
the S.S. President Lincoln will sail for Seattle. Thereafter,  
a "PRESIDENT LINER" will sail every week on alternate  
Tuesdays to San Francisco and alternate Wednesdays to  
Seattle.

Interchangeable Tickets, good on all "PRESIDENT  
LINERS," with liberal stop-over privileges, insure the most  
convenient method and the best service for travel between  
Oriental Ports.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU,  
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT TAFT ..... Sunday, Feb. 13th 10.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ..... Tuesday, Mar. 1st 10.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT GRANT ..... Tuesday, Mar. 15th 10.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT MADISON ..... Tuesday, Mar. 29th 10.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT JACKSON ..... Tuesday, Apr. 12th 10.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA  
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ..... Wednesday, Feb. 16th 5.00 p.m.  
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ..... Wednesday, Mar. 9th 10.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ..... Wednesday, Mar. 23rd 10.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT PIERCE ..... Wednesday, Apr. 6th 10.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT TAFT ..... Wednesday, Apr. 20th 10.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

## TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—  
PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES  
—GENOA—MARSEILLES.

Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT MONROE ..... Tuesday, Feb. 15th 8.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT WILSON ..... Tuesday, Mar. 1st 6.00 p.m.  
PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ..... Tuesday, Mar. 15th 8.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT HAYES ..... Tuesday, Mar. 29th 6.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT POLK ..... Tuesday, Apr. 12th 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

## TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT MONROE ..... Feb. 15th 8.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ..... Feb. 21st 6.00 p.m.  
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ..... Mar. 1st 8.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT WILSON ..... Mar. 7th 6.00 p.m.  
PRESIDENT GRANT ..... Mar. 14th 8.00 p.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

## ROBERT DOLLAR CO

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor  
Telephone Central 2477, 2478 & 705.

## SHIPPING SECTION.

## UNITED STATES.

THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED  
FLEET: REDUCTION BY  
1,871 TONS.

The U.S. government-owned merchant fleet was reduced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, by a total of 650 ships, representing 1,871,390 deadweight tons, according to statements included in the tenth annual report of the Shipping Board as submitted to Congress.

This reduction was accomplished by selling ships to private interests both for operation and for scrapping purposes. With these sales, the total, government-owned fleet has been reduced to 581 vessels, of 3,373,039 tons in the aggregate.

The tenth annual report of the Shipping Board constitutes largely a review of its work in the establishment and maintenance of an adequate merchant marine and its liquidation and marine development programmes. Due to the fact that the Merchant Marine Planning Committee of the Board is preparing a report on the maintenance of American shipping, the Board's annual report does not contain any new recommendations to Congress.

**Reduction of Losses.**  
Losses sustained by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which operates the government ships for the Shipping Board, were reduced by more than 50 per cent. from the fiscal year 1924 to the fiscal year 1925, the report showed. During 1924, the amount of losses was about \$43,000,000; in 1925 about \$30,000,000; and during 1926 less than \$20,000,000.

## BRITISH YARDS.

CONTRACTS FOR SIX  
OIL VESSELS.

London, Feb. 9.

In the face of strong competition from continental shipbuilders, British firms have secured orders for six oil tank vessels for an oil refining company of Pittsburgh, United States of America. The total value of the contracts is about \$1,000,000.—British Wireless Service.

## SHIPPING AT SYDNEY.

The report of the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year ended June 20 last shows a considerable decrease in trade as compared with the previous year. The total revenue was \$1,017,877, which, after paying interest on the capital debt of \$10,966,554, amounting to \$564,445, left a surplus of \$163,330. During the year the total number of vessels entering the port was 7652, with a gross tonnage of 14,961,680. These figures show a decrease compared with the previous year of 440 vessels, and a gross tonnage of 562,369. The decrease was largely attributable to industrial disputes, chiefly coal in England and Australia, and to curtailment of inter-state services. Imported goods, inclusive of transshipments, showed a decrease in quantity, being 4,870,139 tons, compared with 4,487,873

## HAMBURG.

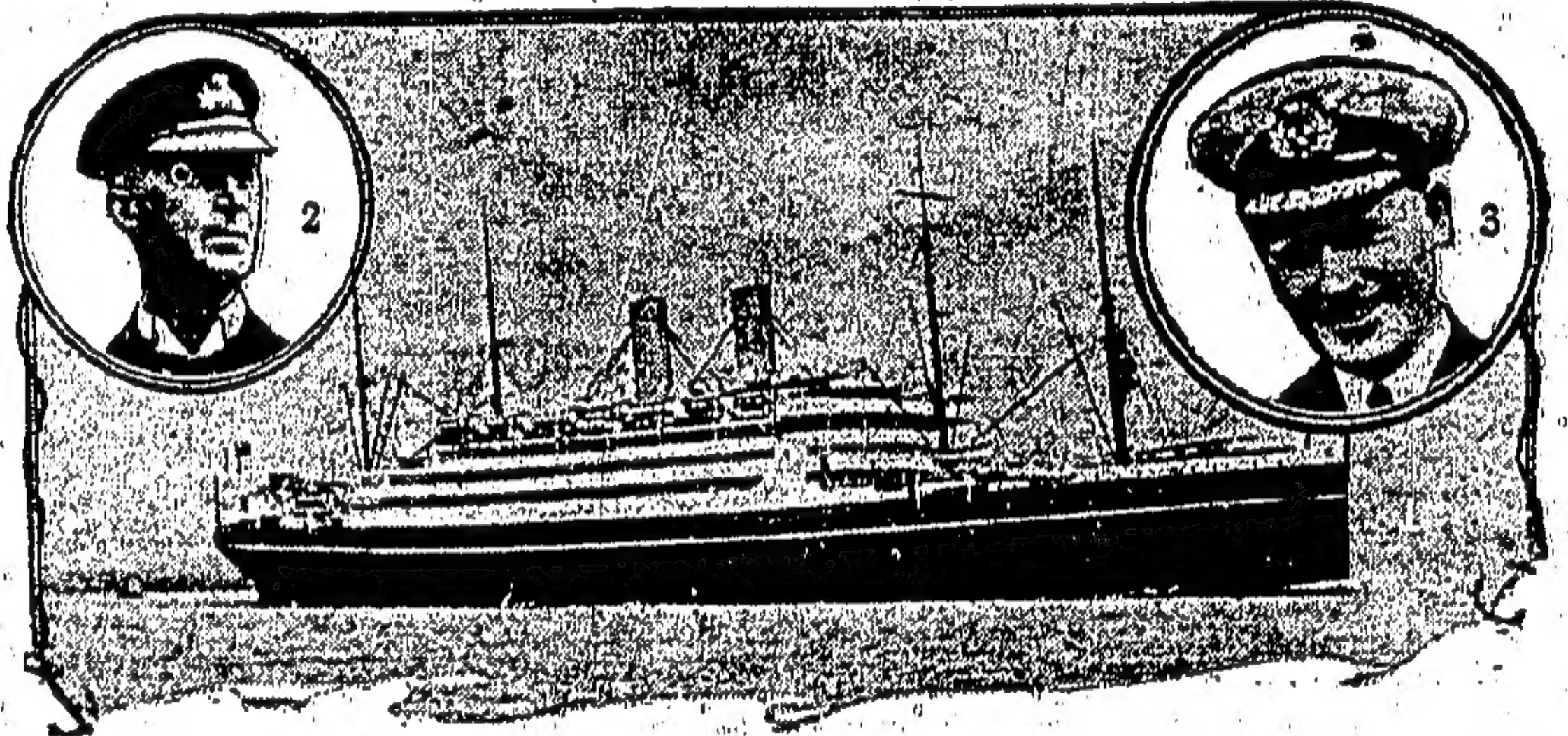
BIG NEW HARBOUR BASIN PLANNED.

An immense new harbour basin is planned for Hamburg. The first work in connection with it, the pumping dry of the area where the new basin is to be constructed, has been started. The next stage will be the building of a big circuit dam and the construction of a bridge across to the Rugenberger Harbour. The present roadway will disappear. As soon as this preliminary work has been finished, trenches will be dug for the new quay walls. These will be about 1,200 metres in length. The whole work of the Watershof and Grienswaarder Harbour in all its parts should, according to Hamburg estimates, be finished in about four years' time.

Between Neuhof and Waltersdorf a number of borings are taking place with the object of investigating the geological conditions in connection with a project for building a tunnel under the river bed of the Kehlbund arm of the "Elbe" from Neuhof to Waltersdorf. Such a tunnel has become necessary on account of the rapidly increasing traffic in this part of the Hamburg harbour area. If the tunnel is to be built it will, however, have to be started by the beginning of 1928. If delayed beyond that time, Prussia, according to the agreement entered into with Hamburg, may forbid its being built. The changes now being carried out will push certain portions of the Free Harbour area out of their present position, and the entrance to the customs area will have to be removed to Koshfiet.

## FEWER SHIPBUILDING YARDS?

That sooner or later a number of shipbuilding establishments in exist-



Cruising around the World Again! The "Empress of Scotland," flagship of the Canadian Pacific fleet, arrived at Hong Kong to-day, having sailed from New York, eastward around-the-world, on December 2, 1926, with 425 souls on board. This fourth annual Canadian Pacific world cruise is being piloted again this season by (2) Captain R. G. Latta, commander of the "Empress of Scotland," assisted by Staff Captain Ronald N. Stuart, V.C., D.S.O., R.N.R.

Reduction of these losses, it is shown by the report, is an important feature of the Shipping Board's programme of liquidation of the great emergency wartime fleet of which the U.S. Government found itself in possession at the close of the war. Part of the reduction in losses during 1925 and preceding years was the result of savings incidental to the sale of ships. This was in accordance with the purpose of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 of establishing a permanent merchant marine ultimately to be privately owned, much greater part of the reduction, however, is directly traceable to improved operations, particularly in the cargo services maintained by the Board. Better revenues were obtained and expenses were kept within reasonable limits, the report says, with the result that average losses on operations were materially reduced.

## The Board's Programme.

The several ways in which the Board's programme is developed are summarized from the report as follows:

Through the administration of what is known as the "Construction Loan Fund," amounting at present to more than \$60,000,000. Loans from this fund are made on easy terms to American citizens engaged in shipbuilding enterprises.

Through bestowal of generous compensation for the cargoes of United States mails. These contracts, worked out in conjunction with the Post Office Department, form one of the most effective aids to the merchant marine.

Through the study of ports and port facilities, territorial regions tributary to ocean terminals, comparative costs of foreign and domestic ship construction and operation, marine insurance, and other problems relating to trade routes and commercial shipping.

Through experimental work in the field of internal combustion engines and the dieselization of many vessels of the Government fleet.

Through codification of navigation and shipping laws. Through Americanization of crews and study of personnel and labour conditions under the "Sea Service" Division.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The B. I. s.s. "Shirala" left Singapore for this port on Feb. 5, a.m. and is due here to-morrow, at about 7 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Nagpore" is due here to-morrow, at about noon. The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" (Capt. A. J. Hoaken, R.N.R.) will leave here for Victoria, Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on Feb. 16.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" is due here on Feb. 25. The m.v. "Deini" (Swedish East Asiatic Co. Ltd.) left Antwerp on Jan. 25, and is due here on or about March 2.

## CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of cargo ex s.s. "Knowsley Hall" are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 14, will be subject to sale.

Consignees of cargo are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 14 on the s.s. "Benalder" will be subject to sale.

The four candidates opposed to Nairn Town Council's recent decision to construct a new harbour at a cost of £50,000 have been returned at the top of the poll.

## AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE.

Operated for  
U. S. Shipping Board  
By SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO &  
LOS ANGELES.  
WEST ELCAJON ..... Feb. 22.  
DEWEY ..... Mar. 2.  
FOR MANILA AND CEBU.  
WEST SEQUANA ..... Feb. 15.  
For full information apply to  
SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.  
L. EVERETT, Inc.  
General Agents  
Telephone C. 8006  
1st Floor, Queen's Building.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC  
TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS	SAILINGS 1927.	Kobe	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 22	Feb. 25	Mar. 6
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 18	Mar. 27
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Mar. 30	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 8	Apr. 17
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 20	Apr. 23	Apr. 26	Apr. 29	May 8
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 11	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 29
EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 19
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 11	July 14	July 17	July 20	July 31

(B/Asia &amp; E/Russia call Nagasaki day after departure from Shanghai)

## CONNECTING SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL.

MONTCALM	March 12	MINNEDOSA	May 13
MONTROSE	April 2	MONTCALM	June 3
MONTCLARE	April 23	MONTROSE	June 24

Frequent sailings to Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Southampton, Cherbourg and Antwerp.

## A DELIGHTFUL 65 DAYS CRUISE DE LUXE

by the

## S.S. "EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND"

LEAVING HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 13th, 1927.

Calling at Shanghai, Chinwangtao (for Peking), Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Balboa, (Panama), Panama Canal, Cristobal, (Colon), Havana.

Arriving NEW YORK, April 12th, 1927.

arriving SOUTHAMPTON, April 20th, 1927.

Passenger Department: Tel. C.752 Cables: "GACANPAC."  
Freight and Express: Tel. C.42 Cables: "NAUTILUS."

## O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.  
AMAZON MARU ..... Saturday, 5th March.  
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown. Tuesday, 1st March.  
HAWAII MARU ..... Tuesday, 1st March.  
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo. Sunday, 6th March.  
SHIMMO MARU ..... Saturday, 19th March.  
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo. Friday, 18th March.  
CANADA MARU ..... Friday, 18th March.  
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon. Sunday, 27th March.  
BINGO MARU ..... Sunday, 27th March.  
BANGKOK—Via Saigon. Middle of March.  
KOHMO MARU ..... Middle of March.  
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Shanghai and Japan Ports.  
ALABAMA MARU (From Shanghai) Thursday, 10th February.  
HAIPHONG—Via HOHHOW & PAKHOI. Friday, 18th February.  
MENADO MARU ..... Friday, 18th February.  
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama. Friday, 10th April.  
ARGON MARU ..... Friday, 10th April.  
JAPAN PORTS  
ALASKA MARU (From Shanghai) Wednesday, 10th February.  
KEELUNG Via SWATOW & AMOY.  
HOZAN MARU ..... Sunday, 18th February, 10 a.m.  
KAIJO MARU ..... Sunday, 20th February, 10 a.m.  
TAKAO Via SWATOW & AMOY. Thursday, 24th February, 8 a.m.  
KOTSU MARU ..... Thursday, 24th February, 8 a.m.  
TAKAO & KEELUNG. Beginning of February.  
NITTO MARU ..... Beginning of February.  
DAIREN Via CHEFOO & TSINGTAO. Beginning of February.  
KINZAN MARU ..... Beginning of February.  
For further particulars please apply to: OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISEI, Tel. Central No. 4085, 4086, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

## CHY LOONG.

New Season. Preserved Ginger.

Best quality—Prompt attention to Exporters.

Office:—231, Queen's Road Central, 2nd floor. Tel. Central 2530.

Factory:—500-504, Canton Road, Yau-mat. Tel. K. 869.

## BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

## ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

## UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT ..... ELLERMAN LINE

Passenger Service.

S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" ..... London, Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg ..... 12th February.  
Fares to London: 1st Class £72. At Noon.  
S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ..... Marseilles, London, Havre & Hamburg ..... 15th March.  
Fares: 1st Class to MARSEILLES £68; to LONDON £72.  
2nd Class to MARSEILLES £47; to LONDON £49.10s.

## AUSTRALIA ..... AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.  
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

## BOSTON, NEW YORK &amp; BALTIMORE ..... AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF BRIETOL" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 6th March.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

## ANDREW WEIR &amp; CO.

SERVICES TO

## BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK ..... AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

M.V. "LARCHBANK" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 24th March.

## MAURITIUS &amp; SOUTH AFRICA ..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHON" ..... from Hong Kong ..... 20th April.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quillimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindi, Port Nolloth, Luderits Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—

Telephone ..... Central 4791.

## THE BANK LINE, LTD.



# P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).  
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.  
TAKING CARGO FOR  
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,  
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND  
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,  
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE  
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong About	Destination
KIDDERPORE	5,334	12th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay
DELTA	5,097	18th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
KALYAN	5,144	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
NELLORE	5,852	2nd March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
MANTUA	5,902	5th March	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	5,005	12th March	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & R'dam
SAGHORE	5,283	14th March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay
NYANZA	7,023	18th March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
MONGOLIA	7,504	19th March	Marseilles & London
MACEDONIA	11,120	2nd April	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	9th April	R'dam, London, Antwerp, & Hull
DEVANHA	8,155	16th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
DELTA	5,097	27th April	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay
NALWA	10,941	30th April	Marseilles & London
NELLORE	5,853	11th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay
KHIVA	9,145	14th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
NYANZA	7,023	25th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
MOREA	10,918	28th May	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	5,005	12th June	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,902	25th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	5,144	9th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MACEDONIA	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles & London

Frequent connection from Ports Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TILAWA	10,000	12th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
PAIWA	10,000	16th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SHIRALA	7,841	1st March	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
CAMBHRA	5,257	8th March	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

TANDA	6,956	4th March	Manila, Sandakan, Iloilo, Thursday
ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st April	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney
ARAFURA	6,000	20th April	& Melbourne
TANDA	6,956	3rd June	
ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st July	
ARAFURA	6,000	29th July	

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia, with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

NAGPORE	5,283	12th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
SHIRALA	7,841	12th Feb.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MONGOLIA	10,504	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
CAMBHRA	5,257	18th Feb.	Kobe
NYANZA	7,023	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
MACEDONIA	11,120	4th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ST. ALBANS	4,500	8th March	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	11th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
DEVANHA	8,155	18th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
LAHORE	5,252	27th March	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
NALWA	10,941	1st April	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
DELTA	5,097	1st April	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
ARAFURA	6,000	5th April	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
PERIM	7,648	12th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
NELLORE	5,853	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KHIVA	9,135	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
NYANZA	7,023	20th April	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MOREA	10,953	29th April	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

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(ELLERMAN & HUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "PELEUS"	Via Suez Canal	25th February.
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL"	do.	5th March.
S.S. "ATREUS"	do.	25th March.
S.S. "TEUCER"	do.	8th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

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## WIRELESS ON SHIPS.

RULES IN INDIA: A CONFLICT  
OF OPINION.

At a recent meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce reference was made to the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Rules. It was reported that on September 24 the committee replied to a reference, which had been made to them by the Government of Bengal, on the subject of the classification of ships registered in the United Kingdom and engaged in the coasting trade under the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Rules. The Government of India had consulted the local Government in regard to three points arising out of a discussion with the Board of Trade. These points were: (a) Whether there is any objection to a proposal by the Board of Trade that they amend their Wireless Telegraphy Rules so as to provide for the scheduling of trades but side of the United Kingdom as being equivalent to coasting trades; (b) whether, in addition to the exclusion of Aden, voyages in the Bay of Bengal should also be excluded; and (c) whether the Government of India should amend the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Rules as to bring them into line with the Board of Trade rules as modified, in the manner indicated.

Shipping Burdens.

At the meeting it was stated that the Committee of the Chamber took no objection to the first proposal, provided that all voyages

between ports in British India, including Burma and Ceylon, and also the Straits Settlements, were treated as homestead coasting voyages as defined by the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923. Similarly they had no objection to the exclusion of Aden. But they had suggested that voyages to or from ports in India to ports on the north and east coast of Sumatra, as far south as Singapore, should be included in the scheduled voyages.

With reference to the second point, the committee were opposed to the exclusion of voyages in the Bay of Bengal; and they had explained their reasons for this attitude. If vessels undertaking those voyages were to be treated as class 1, and to be required to carry three fully qualified wireless operators, it would be difficult to find a sufficient number of qualified men. Furthermore, a large number of Indians, who had been engaged as wireless watchers for service on vessels voyaging in the Bay of Bengal, would be thrown out of employment. The committee in no way overlooked the necessity for the taking of all reasonable precautions to secure the safety of passengers at sea. But the passengers who travelled in the Bay of Bengal were mostly of a class that could not pay high fares. It must also be remembered that the additional burdens which, one after another, were being placed upon shipping at the present time must result in the existing fares being considerably increased. Any move in that direction which would tend to check the transport of agricultural and other workers between, say, India and Burma would have serious economic effects in both areas. The committee see no reason why the Government of India should not bring their wireless telegraphy rules into line with the Board of Trade regulations, provided, of course, that the modifications suggested above were given effect to.

Although almost unknown in English speaking countries, the ancient terrible Jewish ceremony of excommunicating the soul of a person who has earned the Church's disapproval is still observed with passionate fervour in parts of Eastern Europe, says the Paris correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune."

The Rabbi in the village of Munkacs, in Czechoslovakia, be-

lieved round the leg of a farm labourer at Bonnie Brue Farm, Port Arlington. The man was standing on the top of a wagon, loading hay, which was being towed to him by his employer. When he realised what had happened, he took a flying leap to the ground, and dislodged the snake, which remained in the hay.

The farmer offered to toss with his employee to see who should climb on the load to kill the reptile, but the labourer was not a gambler.

He left his job rather than go on loading hay.

The farmer killed the reptile, and a few minutes later another black snake came out of the same stack of hay.

He was sent to join its companion.

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Hong Kong, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1927.

**CABINET AND CHINA.**

Reuter cables a summary of

the Labour amendment to the

Address in Reply to the Speech

from the Throne. Labour is en-

titled to make itself heard. It is

as well that its views should be

aired in the full glare of Parlia-

ment if only to give the Empire

as a whole an opportunity of

weighing them up and comparing

them with the policy enunciated

by the Cabinet. Furthermore,

the debate will probably provide

the Government with a fresh op-

portunity for re-stating that

policy in accordance with the

rapid march of events in China

from day to day.

Whilst it is significant that

Reuter has not seen fit to cable

any views of the Labour organ,

the "Daily Herald," it is gratify-

ing to find both the Conservative

and Liberal newspapers at home

rallying round the Cabinet in the

only sensible stand that any British

Government could take under

the very difficult circumstances

existing in China. It is emphasised

afresh that Great Britain has

not the slightest desire to inter-

fere with the internal affairs of

China. That is what Moscow

would dearly like to see. But it

has never been in accord with

British policy and never shall. Of

the truth of that the warring

Chinese factions have had ample

proof times without number. So

far as her domestic politics are

concerned China to-day is as free

and independent as any other na-

tion—that is, if we except the

malignant influence of Moscow.

Even so, China has been repeated-

ly warned by her best friends

against confiding over-much in  
Soviet Russia, and if the results  
are inimical to the real welfare of  
China, the latter can blame no  
one but herself.

It seems that there is little  
that can be usefully added to  
what has been previously written  
upon the situation in China as a  
whole. There exists, very prop-  
erly, a sincere desire to let the  
resumed conversations between  
Mr. Eugene Chen and Mr.  
O'Malley run their natural course  
freed from any embarrassing  
criticism. Mr. Chen understands  
perhaps more than any other liv-  
ing Chinese statesman the true  
guiding motive of British policy  
in China. If he is true to his own  
convictions and to those of the  
Nationalists he will refuse to read  
into British policy something that  
cannot possibly exist. Great Bri-  
tain's cards have been all laid  
down on the table before him.  
There is not another card up Bri-  
tain's sleeve. He knows full well  
that Britain does not intend to  
interfere with China's domestic  
politics. And he is also well  
aware that it is Britain's duty to  
protect her own nationals in  
China when such protection is not  
forthcoming from the Chinese  
themselves. If that constitutes  
"Imperialism" or any other of the  
"isms" so repellent to the Nation-  
alist mind, then we are forced to  
revert to the arguments expressed  
a few days ago—that the cry  
against "Imperialism" is an  
empty and meaningless slogan  
and that this fact is known to no  
one in China better than to Mr.  
Eugene Chen.

**The Boy Scout Movement.**

"Unhappily there are ill-dis-  
posed people who, observing your  
smartness on parade and your  
good discipline, exclaim that the  
Boy Scout movement is only dis-  
guised militarism and who pre-  
tend to believe that our real aim  
is to make you soldiers. There is  
no shred of truth in such an in-  
sultation." We take these words  
from the brief, but highly inter-  
esting address made by His  
Excellency the Governor at Gov-  
ernment House yesterday after-  
noon, when inspecting the Hong  
Kong Boy Scouts. Sir Cecil went  
on to speak of training to render  
service, and in doing so was  
announcing the whole principle of  
Scout Law. His Excellency's de-  
nunciation of the militaristic can-  
didacy will be generally welcomed.  
Such elementary drill as the boys  
practise is taught to enable them  
to move in numbers when neces-  
sary without confusion. Looking  
down the long list of Scout  
badges one might be inclined to  
wonder what all had to do with  
Scouting, but the most superficial  
investigation of the movement  
shows that the title of "Scout"

is little more than one layer of the  
sugar-coating on the wholesome  
pill of moral training, others  
being the picturesque uniform,  
the numerous badges and the  
self-government. The brother-  
hood is a big one, extending, as  
it does, to every corner of the  
wide world. No one can question  
the wisdom of Governments that  
view the boys' efforts with sym-  
pathy, or of kings who allow their  
sons to wear the levelling uniform  
of the Scouts; for assuredly to  
what exalted class a boy may be  
privileged to belong, the Scout  
Promise and Law, faithfully ob-  
served, levels him up, not down.  
One is inclined to agree with that  
great statesman, Lord Rosebery,  
who described the Boy Scout  
movement as being "the greatest  
moral force the world has ever  
known."

**The Situation in Portugal.**

Having regard to the uprising  
of May last and the setting up of  
a Military Dictatorship in Portu-  
gal, the latest outbreak in the  
Iberian Republic will come as a  
surprise to most people, for it  
was generally felt that General  
Da Costa's coup last May had at  
last put an end to the activities of  
the Royalists. This, the latest re-  
volt, is the fifth to occur within  
fifteen months and, we believe,  
the twenty-sixth since Dom  
Manoel vacated the Throne. It  
will be recalled that on May 30 of  
last year, two regiments at Braga  
and Evora revolted and marched  
on Lisbon. Refusal on the part  
of the railway companies to ar-  
range transport resulted in the  
inability of the Government to  
check the advance with the result  
that General Da Costa, who com-  
manded the Portuguese forces in  
France during the Great War,  
was complete master of the situa-  
tion. The Government resigned.  
General Da Costa, in the course  
of a proclamation, said that the  
movement was intended to free  
the country from "politicians who  
are working for the downfall of  
Portugal." The new Government  
will consist of civil and military  
personages quite outside the pol-  
itical parties and in perfect agree-  
ment with the delegates of the  
military divisions. "Since then  
the office of the President of the  
country has been carried out by  
the Ministry, and comparative  
tranquillity has prevailed." Ac-  
cording to Reuter's despatches to  
hand, it would appear as though  
yet another revolt has occurred at  
Oporto, but this time the Govern-  
ment intends to brook no non-  
sense, refusing to listen to peace  
"pau-pertiers." As might be ex-  
pected, this action has caused  
some uneasiness to the Govern-  
ments of foreign nationals resid-  
ing in Oporto, a message to hand  
yesterday stating that the British  
Cabinet has ordered a war-  
ship to proceed there at once to  
afford every possible protection to  
British subjects.  
A policy which will be generally wel-  
comed.

**"HOW HAPPY"****THEME OF PICTURE AT  
THE "STAR"**

Romantic love is the theme of  
Cyril Hume's "Wife of the Cen-  
taur," the film by King Vidor  
now being shown at the "Star"  
Theatre, Kowloon.

John Gilbert, as the hero, has a  
part in which he is caught be-  
tween his spiritual love for one  
girl (Eleanor Boardman) and his  
physical interest in another (play-  
ed by Aileen Pringle).

The story of how he is torn be-  
tween two desires leads to a  
climax that is well worth seeing  
and enjoying.

**AS THE TWIG IS BENT.**

A Chinese youth charged be-  
fore Mr. Schofield at the Central  
Magistrate's Court this morning  
with playing dice in Stanley  
Street said that he had nothing to  
say when questioned by his  
Worship.

Mr. Schofield: Have you any  
parents?—My father is in Court.  
Mr. Schofield (to the boy's  
father): Will you undertake to  
see that your son doesn't waste  
his time and money gambling in  
the street and getting into trou-  
ble with the Police?—Yes.

Mr. Schofield: If he takes to  
gambling at this age he will not  
do much good when he grows up.  
This time he is cautioned as he  
has been locked up overnight. If  
he comes here again he will have  
a whipping.

**OPIMUM FINE OF \$2,000.**

The case in which a Chinese  
pawntroker was charged with  
being in possession of 198 taels  
of opium was disposed of by Mr.  
W. Schofield at the Central Magis-  
trate's Court this morning, his Wor-  
ship imposing a fine of \$2,000—the  
full amount upon which the ac-  
cused had been admitted to bail.

**OUR \$50 PRIZE.****Result of the Third  
Puzzle.****ANOTHER KOWLOON WINNER.**

The "China Mail" has pleasure in  
announcing the result of its third  
Cross-Word Puzzle Competition  
which has been won by:—

Mr. A. M. de Silva,  
442, Nathan Road, (1st Floor),  
Kowloon.

"In accordance with the rules, a  
cheque will be sent four days  
hence, to the winner under regis-  
tered cover, together with the con-  
gratulations of the "China Mail."  
The winner had only one error.  
Three competitors had only two  
errors, and it may be judged how  
close the competition was this  
week, when it is said the majority  
of solutions received had only  
three to five errors.

The correct solutions are as  
follows:—

Across.  
1. ZYMASE; 6. CROCUS; 11.  
EAN; 12. ITS; 14. ALT; 15. AM;  
17. STOMA; 20. TI; 21. RODE; 22.  
MOTEL; 24. OVEN; 26. WHELP;  
29. ERST; 31. TESTA; 33. ODE;  
34. SWAPS; 35. VAG; 37. WAT;  
39. FLAMED; 41. A; 42. DEFAME;  
44. Y M; 45. NOG; 47. ODE; 48.  
BE; 50. BUS; 52. ODP; 54. LTA;  
57. ABET; 58. SADA; 59. CTA;  
61. EASE; 62. YELK; 63. R S;  
65. CAVES; 68. RE; 69. D O M;  
72. REP; 74. OUT; 75. SWANEE;  
76. SWARDS;

Down.  
1. ZEALOT; 2. YAM; 3. MN; 4.  
SO; 5. STOWED; 7. RA; 8. CA;  
9. ULT; 10. STINTS; 12. IT; 13.  
S. M; 16. DONT; 17. SEW; 18.  
AMP; 19. STEW; 21. RES; 23.  
ERA; 25. VEALY; 27. HOG; 28.  
LEW; 30. SPUME; 32. AVENS;  
34. STEEL; 36. ADO; 38. ADD;  
40. AMBER; 43. ABACK; 46.  
GOA; 47. ODD; 49. LAIRDS; 51.  
UTAS; 53. DROVE; 55. TALE;  
56. VALETS; 58. SEC; 59. AYS;  
64. SOW; 65. AR; 67. EP; 68.  
RUD; 70. MA; 71. RE; 73. NW;  
74. OR.

**LINER'S 47 WIDOWS.****Hong Kong Statement Much  
Resented.****"NOT AFTER HUSBANDS."**

Sydney, Jan. 7.

Among the "Carinthia's" pas-  
sengers are 47 widows and 65  
misses.

The widows resented very  
much a statement at Hong Kong  
that they were looking for hus-  
bands.

"Of course," said one, smiling  
through her widow's weeds, "if  
you have any rich ranchers why  
just fetch them along and we'll  
see what we can do!"

**NEW ORGAN.****TO BE DEDICATED ON  
FEB. 16.**

The "China Mail" has received  
a form of service to be used at the  
dedication of the reconstructed  
organ at St. John's Cathedral on  
February 16 together with a  
short history of the organ, a de-  
scription of the instrument, pic-  
tures of the new organ and the in-  
terior of the Cathedral and pro-  
grammes of recitals to be given to  
raise the final sums by Mr. Rupert  
Baldwin and Mr. Frederick Mason.  
The booklet is excellently pub-  
lished in handy and readable  
form.

**BANK NOTE AGAIN****LEAVE FOR PRIVY COUNCIL  
APPLICATION.****APPEAL HEARING FIXED.**

A Full Court, consisting of  
Justice Wood (Acting Chief Jus-  
tice) and Mr. J. H. B. Nihill (new  
Puisne Judge) will sit on Feb. 18  
to hear the application of Mr. Eldon  
Potter K.C. for leave to appeal  
against the decision of the previous  
Full Court that the Hong Kong and  
Shanghai Banking Corporation  
was liable to pay out on the muti-  
lated \$500 note case which has  
formed the subject of so much  
legal argument.

The application will be that leave  
should be granted for application  
to be made to the Privy Council.

**NEW PUISNE JUDGE.****HEARS FIRST CASE THIS  
MORNING.**

Mr. J. H. B. Nihill sat for the  
first time in the Summary Court  
this morning as Puisne Judge (Mr.  
Justice Wood is Acting Chief Jus-  
tice in the absence of Home leave  
of Sir H. C. Gollan).

Mr. Leask, who (together with  
Mr. Trotter) appeared in the first  
case before His Honour expressed  
the hope that they might appear  
before him at a later date in the  
Supreme Court.

**KOWLOON ELECTION.****"Little Welsh Wizard"  
Appears.****SOCIALISM AND PROGRESS.**

An outstanding—in fact "the"  
outstanding feature of yesterday's  
"Mudford-on-Sea" town council  
election at the Y.M.C.A. was a  
forceful and eloquent speech for  
the Progressives by Mr. T. J. Price,  
the "Little Welsh wizard" as he has  
been nicknamed.

After analysing the schemes of  
the Progressives for a form of  
"nationalisation" of the resources  
of Mudford (their mineral springs  
and their seaside attraction) for the  
benefit of the people, including the  
workers, Mr. Price claimed that  
there was more real socialism in  
the plans of the Progressives than  
in any of the parrot-calls and  
catchwords of the so-called Social-  
ist leaders of Mudford-on-Sea.

"We don't want the bloated  
capitalist rolling up here,"  
said the Socialists. "But let them  
come," continued Mr. Price, "bring-  
ing their money and their diseases  
and leaving both behind them."  
Mr. Jack Gresham, and Mr.  
Sewell also spoke for the Progress-  
ives, and the Moderates held a  
most successful meeting.

Mr. Walker (one of the Moderate  
candidates) dealt with the pro-  
posal of the Progressives for float-  
ing a loan for these works. Was  
not the basis of all such Municipal  
loans the rateable value of the  
town at the time of issue and  
how could a small town like  
Mudford offer security for such  
vast loans as were contemplated?

With regard to the benevolent  
business man the Progressives had  
produced like a conjurer rabbits  
out of a bag, who was going to take  
up all unsecured debentures, was  
it, to say the least, not peculiar that  
his proposal should have coincided  
with his candidature for the Pro-  
gressive party?

Mr. Keates (the other candidate)  
also spoke for the Moderates, and  
Mr. E. R. Price outlined the  
Moderate programme.

A Washing Place?  
The Socialists followed with  
speeches by Mr. Sands. Mr. Sands  
appealed to the workers not to be  
carried off their feet by the oratory  
of "the little Welsh wizard." He,  
however, made no serious attempt  
to counter his arguments. Mr.  
Munn advocated a central washing  
place for the wives of the workers  
with a small charge, if necessary.  
At present they had no room in their  
miserable houses and had to  
work in wash-tubs outside,  
often with the snow falling on un-  
protected breasts (this impassioned  
appeal brought forth tears from the  
audience).

Mr. Dand drew attention to the  
broad claims of the Progressives  
that their town had grown under  
their administration. "But during  
this growth had there been any im-  
provement in the lot of the work-  
ing man? Was he not still housed  
in miserable hovels and would he  
not still be trampled under foot  
and used to exploit the pockets of  
the richer classes, if he did not re-  
turn his own candidates?"

To-night, there is to be a full in  
the campaign owing to a lecture by  
the Secretary, Mr. J. Hunt, on  
"Everyday Art."

**"SUNNING" PIRACY.****THE CASE AGAINST TWO  
MEN.****WOUNDS AND IDENTITY.**

The case against the remaining  
two men charged in connection with  
the "Sunning" piracy was con-  
tinued before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at  
the Central Magistrate's Court this  
morning. Mr. T. H. King prosecuting  
on behalf of the Police.

Addressing his Worship, Mr.  
King said that he did not feel it  
necessary to waste very much time  
going over ground which was very  
familiar to the Court. The last ac-  
cused would be identified by the  
Chief Officer, Mr. Beatty, who would  
state that he saw him on the bridge  
during the early part of the piracy.  
Four other witnesses would state  
that they saw a wounded man being  
lowered into No. 6 boat and the last  
accused was the only wounded man  
found in that boat when it was  
picked up.

In regard to the 2nd accused, the  
evidence against him was almost  
identical as that against the 20th  
defendant in the previous case. He  
would be identified as one of the  
two men first laid out on the bridge  
at the commencement of the piracy.  
Captain James Pringle, master of  
the s.s. "Sunning," was then called.  
(Case proceeding.)

**PECULIAR BEHAVIOUR.**

Zazur Ali, an Indian, arrested  
for disorderly conduct in the  
street, behaved so peculiarly  
when charged at Central Police  
Station yesterday afternoon that  
Det. Sgt. McDonald deemed it ad-  
visable to have him examined by  
the Police surgeon. The man,  
who is to go to hospital for ob-  
servation, was formally remanded  
for one week by Mr. Schofield at  
the Central Magistrate's Court this  
morning.



# S.S. EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND.

## Special Tourists' Supplement and Shopping Guide

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1927.

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## THE SHOPS TO VISIT

### WHERE TO OBTAIN THE BEST VALUES

#### LOCAL SHOPPING CENTRES

Tourists arriving in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong during the first week in February will find the merchants of the City of Victoria in the happiest of moods—that is, of course, provided nothing unforeseen happens as regards the political situation in China in the meanwhile—for one and all will have just settled down after the great annual festival of the Chinese New Year.

As is generally known, the Chinese only allow themselves one holiday during the course of the year, namely at the commencement of the lunar year. Then it is that all debts must be paid, religious obligations attended to, and lavish hospitality is the order of the day.

Business is practically at a standstill for the major portion of a week, and everyone sets out to thoroughly enjoy himself prior to settling down to another year's hard work.

Arriving in the Colony at the end of the great annual festival, the "Empress of Scotland's" passengers will find one and all refreshed by their holiday, ready and willing to attend to the requirements of their visitors, only too anxious to display their wares, and courteous to the extreme.

That Hong Kong can, and undoubtedly will offer the tourist visiting the Orient for the first time much that will attract and please, goes without saying.

Those responsible for the entertainment of the "Empress of Scotland" tourists have very wisely planned matters in such a way that the visitors will have ample opportunity to visit at their leisure those Emporiums in Queen's Road Central and its immediate neighbourhood, whose stocks of Oriental merchandise have become famous the world over.

Some of the visitors will divide their time between motoring through the New Territories or Round-the-Island tours, but all will have just sufficient time to make a few necessary purchases from our local silk and curio shops, and it is with a view to assisting our visitors in this connection, that the present writer has personally visited the leading emporiums in order that he may set his views on paper.

Hong Kong's Silk Shops. It may be said at once that the silk stores of Hong Kong are known the world over. Most people will be making the Hong Kong Hotel their headquarters

when on this side of the harbour, and strangers to the Colony will experience little difficulty in finding the five or six leading silk stores in the Colony, for all are situated almost within a stone's throw of the Hotel.

In these shops can be seen a huge variety of silks—silks from India, from Burma, from China and from Japan; plain, figured and striped silks; silks of every hue, a delight to the eye. A visit should be made to the Pioneer Silk Store, which will be found on one's immediate left after entering Queen's Road, to the emporium of Messrs. Pohoomull Bros., situated just opposite the Pioneer Silk Store, and to the Bombay Silk Store which is just round the corner.

In addition to a large assortment of silks, these shops are displaying quite a range of Indian and Persian rugs at prices which astonish every one. The Pioneer Silk Store specialises in ladies' and gentlemen's silk hosiery, carrying one of the largest stocks in the Orient. Messrs. Pohoomull display a large collection of silverware, including an elaborate model of the world-famous Taj Mahal.

Jade and Amber. A visit to Messrs. Kow Kee & Co. or the Chinese Bazaar will prove most interesting. Here are to be found magnificent collections of jade and amber jewellery and works of art.

Lace.

Few tourists have an opportunity for visiting the picturesque city of Swatow which is situated some fifteen hours' distance from Hong Kong. Nevertheless, a visit to some of Hong Kong's lace emporiums will convince the visitor that no expense has been spared to bring the product of this coastal city within the reach of all visitors passing through the Colony. The Swatow Lace Co., Fook Weng & Co., and the East Asiatic Trading Co., for instance, vie with each other in their claim to take premier place as vendors of the beautiful lace and drawn-work produced in Swatow. All this, of course, means good business and keen competition tends to lower the price, which cannot fail to reflect upon the pockets of visitors. Healthy competition is good for all, and visitors will realise readily that this is very much in their favour, and that, by patronising advertisers in this

Journal, they will not be overcharged when making purchases in the Colony.

For Oriental jewellery, including, of course, real Chinese jade, stone rings, bracelets and pendants, visitors are especially recommended to visit the store of Messrs. Loong Shing and Co. Here can be seen an amazing variety of these goods, whilst amber beads and bangles are also there in plenty.

A Great Industrial Enterprise.

One of the sights of Hong Kong is that great industrial enterprise, the Sincere Company's great store in the heart of the business section of the city. This is a veritable wonder show—a Marshall Field or a William Whiteley owned, controlled, staffed and managed by Chinese—where the resident or visitor can purchase anything from a life-insurance policy to a packet of garden seeds, or from a piece of rare Chinese porcelain to an earthenware pot.

A Real Art Gallery.

One of the most amazing collections of Oriental art is to be found at the premises of Messrs. Komor and Komor at the corner of Lee House Street and Chater Road. Here the genial Mr. Komor is to be found with a kindly word and smile for all. Be you a millionaire, ready to invest your dollars in a magnificent kakimono, or in some priceless piece of lapis, Mr. Komor will find you just what you want. Asked recently the value of his stock, Mr. Komor said he was quite unable to even estimate it. This is an exhibition that should not be missed.

The Sign of the Lantern.

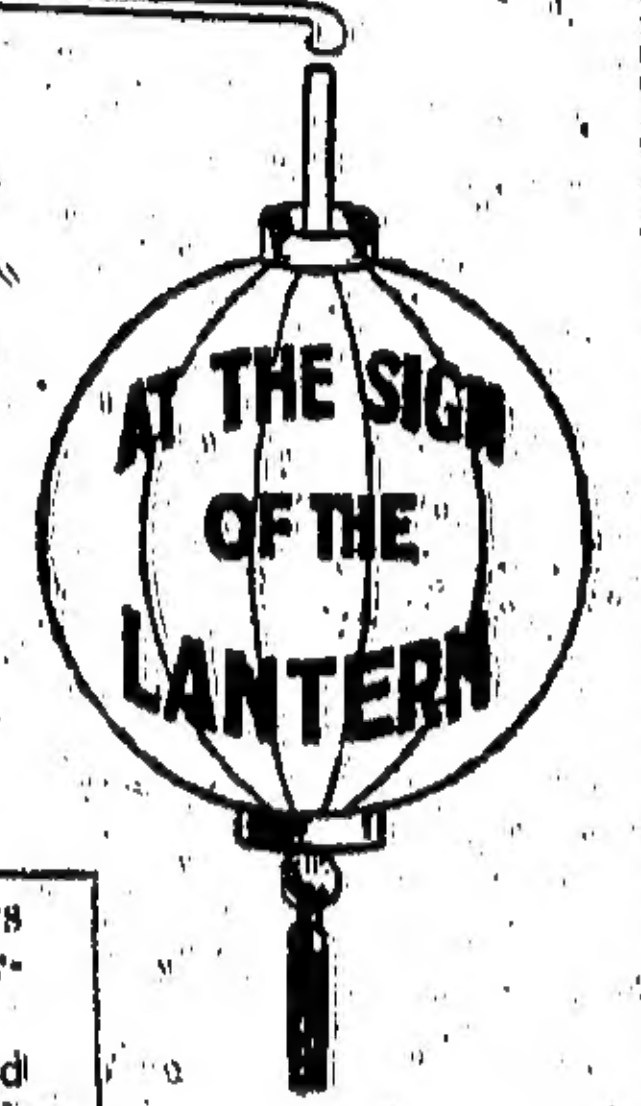
Nearby is to be found a gem of a store, "At the Sign of the Lantern." Here can be found lampshades of every hue, blackwood furniture, lacquer, and painted pigskin, cunningly fashioned and embroidered boxes containing real China tea—a delightful gift this, and most suitable for mailing home to one's friends as a small memento of a happy day or so spent in Hong Kong.

At The Jade Tree Studio.

The stock at this store is varied and includes beautiful pieces of old furniture in golden lacquer and blackwood; finest quality of Peking rugs; Coramandel screens, painted pigskin screens; old chests; iron pictures and old scrolls; Mandarin coats and old embroideries; Peking jewellery and novelties.

(Continued on Page 2.)

YOU will find a collection of Chinese Blackwood Carpets, Porcelain Embroideries, Beads, Peking Glass, Lacquer, Cushions, Lamps, Shades, attractive Straw Purses and Basketware from Ceylon and Chinosterie of all kinds at fixed and Reasonable Prices.



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## THE SHOPS TO VISIT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

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Assembled here, in one of the most newest and palatial buildings to be found anywhere in the Colony, are to be found everything for the home and its occupants.

Luxuriously appointed throughout, this great store offers the visitor everything consistent with the most modern and up-to-date departmental stores of London, Paris and New York.

Here can be found the best products and manufactures of the world's markets, the firm's own buyers in the leading manufacturing cities of the world being men of life-long experience of the Orient with an unsurpassed knowledge of the requirements of both Far Eastern residents and tourists passing through the tropics.

The long experience of the management and the solid financial standing of the firm has enabled the directors of the Company to secure the sole Far Eastern agencies for a number of the leading British, Continental and American manufacturing firms, thus enabling Messrs. Lane, Crawford to offer the public the widest

range of exclusive articles offered anywhere in the Far East.

"Get it at Lane, Crawford," is a well-known phrase among the public of the Colony, and visitors on the "Empress of Scotland" would be well advised to memorise it. They have the goods you require.

**Cafe-Restaurant Parisien.**  
The Cafe-Restaurant Parisien, situated in Pedder Street, offers all that can be desired in the way of first class entertainment at prices consistent with the pockets of all. Musical tiffins, teas and dinners are to be obtained at this delightful rendezvous, a visit to which should not be missed.

**Graeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store.**  
Connoisseurs of good cigars and all desiring high-class smoking requisites should not fail to call at the Graeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store in Queen's Road Central. Here can be seen the largest and most varied stock of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco to be found anywhere assembled under one roof in the Far East, whilst the courtesy of the management in advising just the right kind of cigars to take with one during a journey to North China can be relied upon.

## POLITE, AT LEAST.

Stationmaster (to suspicious-looking old lady who has just entered the first-class compartment: "Are you first-class, madam?"  
Aged Lady: "Yes, thank you! How are you?"

## HONG KONG.

Facts About the Colony.

## SHIPPING AND COMMERCE.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 82 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyseumoon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; British Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the New Territories, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 891 square miles, with a population (1921) of 862,200 (1925, est. 874,420). The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 15,200 (1925, est. 16,500).

## A Free Port.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent locks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered (1923) 26,701,120 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

## Climate.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,820 feet high. The

Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87 degrees in July to 63 degrees in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78 degrees in July to 65 degrees in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

## Vast Trade.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin. Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1924 there were 1,079 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 58,930 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including him, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls certain sanitary measures.

## DELIGHTED.

Young Tom Thompson was certainly a very efficient young man, as every one in the employ of Messrs. Skinner, Skinner, and Skinner agreed. He was always pushing himself in where he was not wanted, and he had a very exalted opinion of himself to say the least.

There were two partners in the firm, and one of them happened to die, young Thompson approached the surviving partner, with whom he was no favourite.

"I am sorry, sir, to hear of Mr. John's death," said the young man, "and I have come to ask if you would like me to take his place."

"Yes, I should very much," was the reply, "if you can get the undertaker to arrange it!"

## BIRD LIFE.

## Hong Kong's Fast Vanishing Fauna.

Every person who has travelled in the British Isles or on the continent of Europe, and then visited China and Japan, notices the great difference in quantity in the bird fauna. Japan is even worse than China. It is practically destitute of birds. When on a walking tour in Japan extending over twelve days and covering varying types of country the present writer once wrote down a list of all the different species of birds met with. They amounted to sixteen different species and not too many individuals even of those! Shortly afterwards when at home in Ireland a similar test was made: more than thirty species were seen on a single afternoon without moving more than 100 yards from the house.

To persons who have any real interest in nature birds and wild flowers form the great joys of the countryside. Their absence or their disappearance is an unspeakable and irreparable loss. The countryside in China and Japan is in this respect a blank compared with the British Isles.

The question naturally arises, what has caused this great disappearance of bird life? And if so, can anything be done to prevent their extermination? It is extremely difficult to say with certainty that any given species of birds is on the decrease. No one really makes a sufficiently careful count of all the species each year, to be able to give an absolutely definite answer.

But about Hong Kong and especially in the New Territory there seems to be good evidence that most species are on the decrease. If the bird lover reviews his experiences of the last sixteen or twenty years he must realise the growing scarcity of many species. Ten or fifteen years ago he knew of more places where the beautiful Kingfisher (*Haleyon smyrnensis*) used to breed regularly, or places where the tailor bird (*sutovia sutovia*) was a regular and constant visitor and breeder; or the haunts of the Oriole; or flats where the White Egret was abundant. These birds may be seen still but they seem to be becoming decidedly less abundant.

There are many causes for this gradual disappearance of these

## Quality

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Music  
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Par Excellence.

Pedder Building, opposite H.K. Hotel.

and other birds. The island and the New Territory are being steadily opened up: new roads and paths have been constructed, motor-boats, steam launch and motor car have made many places easy of access which, fifteen years ago, were the preserve of keen and good pedestrians only. Many of these birds are nervous and shy; the additional traffic and habitation drives them further afield.

But there is far worse than this. The whole territory and the surrounding districts are being shot over to an ever increasing extent. The regular game birds are pursued in season by sportsmen with dogs, etc. This, of course, is only within fixed dates, (except for snipe.) But there can be no doubt about the effect this is having on these game birds.

There is even worse than this. It is a pitiable thing to have to say, but nevertheless it is true; all sportsmen don't always play fairly anything that comes their way. Paddy birds, pigeon, etc. are shot and given to the Chinese servants who eat them eagerly. At one shooting expedition in the Philippine Islands at which I was present, wagtails, woodpeckers, sunbirds, and even the wonderful hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*) were all indiscriminately shot.

In the adjoining country of China, no "close season" for birds is observed, nor judging by the disturbed condition of the country, is likely to be observed, for generations to come. At the present rate of extermination China

will be as bare of birds as the Sahara desert before any stable and effective wild birds' protection Acts are in force.

What is there then which can be done? Our duty is plain. Hong Kong and the whole New Territory ought to be made an absolute preserve in which no bird of any kind, game bird or other should be shot, trapped, decoyed, or snared. At present Hong Kong and the various Treaty Ports along the China coast are simply dynamic centres of destruction owing to the possibilities of getting cartridges and the precision of the modern shot gun. If the whole New Territory were made an absolute preserve it would be only too small for the salvation of the surrounding district.

If an absolute restriction were put on the destruction of all birds there, would be people of course to raise the outcry about the damage birds do, and the danger from birds which are only vermin. This is always exaggerated. Any person who has opened and examined the crops and stomachs of birds knows how hard it is to bring chapter and verse for such an accusation. The magpie, the kite, the sparrow and a few others are local offenders occasionally. They might be left to their natural enemies.

On the other hand the good done by most birds cannot be exaggerated, but, owing to its involved, and subtle nature it escapes the notice of all except

(Continued on Page 3.)

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**"FIVE DRAGON TEMPLE."**

Giant Brass Image.

**A KOWLOON CITY PLACE OF WORSHIP.**

"Five Dragon Temple" at Kowloon City is well-known to the trouble of visiting as it contains many objects of interest to the European. Hanging on the wall is a scroll in English which gives the history of the giant "Chan Mo" or "Pak Tai" as it is known in the vernacular, an image over 500 years old resting on the altar of honour.

Mr. Tsang Foo, the local coal-merchant, is mainly responsible for the temple's erection, having purchased the brass idol from Canton and supervised the building outside his villa and school. A typical example of foreign influence in Chinese life is noticeable in Mr. Tsang's house which adjoins the temple. The grounds contain buildings of strictly Chinese type and the semi-European type while a Chinese pond has two foreign-style rowing boats in it and the garden has a wind-driven water condenser made in Illinois, U.S.A.

There are images worked in brass of a tortoise and a snake which represent the deities who carry out the god's benevolent orders. That the natives of Kowloon attach much importance to the temple is evident from the large incense containers bestowed in the place of worship.

Below we give an interesting translation:

History of the brass image of the god "Chan Mo" in the Five Dragon Monastery.

"Mr. Tsang Shu-wing alias Tsang Foo bought the image at Canton for a sum of \$1,200. It measures 8 feet high, and weighs over 1,000 catties. At the left of its robe, are inscribed the 18 characters. "Yam, Chai Tuk Li Kwong Tung Chu Chi Shi Pok Kim Kiu Im" (Imperial Inspector-General of Canton Shipping and Salt Commissioner), but the part beneath this has been torn away. At the right corner are found the 17 characters, "Tai Ming Man Lik Sam Shap Yat Nin Shui Chi Kwai Mau Kwai Chau Kat Yat Kin" (manufactured on a lucky day in the 9th moon of the Kwai Mau year, i.e. the Thirty-First year of Man Lik of the Great Ming Dynasty). On the back of the image there are 21 characters in 3 rows, which read thus:—"Pak King Shun Tin Fu Tai Hing Yuen Cheung Chiu Wong Tso Kun Tao Chu Chi To Shi Tong To Chan" (manufactured under the supervision of Cheung Chin and Wong Tao of the Tai Hing District of the Shun Tin Prefecture, Peking and Tong To Chan, the Priest in Charge). The image was the property of the Sze Tsz Shim Lam Monastery, and that it fell into the hands of some ordinary individuals after the political change in the San Hoi year. On reference to some Taoist Authorities, it has been found that "Chan Mo" was born in the 3rd moon of the 3rd year of the Emperor Hoi of the Tsui Dynasty. He was born a divine sage. He took oath to remove all evil spirits, and to protect the people. He gave up his secular life, and took up the study of Taoism. After pursuing his study in Mo Tong Hill for 43 years, he succeeded in becoming an immortal. He took the North under his protection. He showed his appearance on the solicitation of any man, and suppressed any evil spirit when asked to. He came down among the people every Kang Sar or Pak Tsz day and every 3rd or 7th day, to remove all causes of misfortune. It is stated in the Annals of the Mo Tong Hill that the place where Chan Mo resided in retirement, was the Five Dragon Monastery. During the Dynasties of the Emperors Tong Tai Chung and Sung Chan Chung, he showed great divine prodigy on different occasions, and much more in the Yuen and Ming Dynasties. When the Emperor Shai Tso of the Yuen Dynasty first established his capital at Peking, he revealed the appearance of his Divine Tortoise and Snake on the Ko Leung river in the 12th moon of that year, prophesying the foundation of the Sung Dynasty. A temple was therefore built for his worship. Seventy-four years later, on a "Tin Shau" festival in the Yan Chung Dynasty he again showed his appearance in Mo Tong Hill. Therefore, the Kam Luk Temple was built, and the Five Dragon Monastery was renovated to make offerings to him every year. In the years of the Emperor Wing Lok of the Ming Dynasty, great development was again made to this Temple and Monastery. In the record of the Mo Tong Hill by Wong To-kwan, will be found the following quotations:—"Powerful is Emperor Shing Tso. He is great,

divine and awe-inspiring. Under him peace prevailed at home and abroad. All this was owing to the help of Chan Mo, who came down to guide the 6 Armies of the Emperor. To award his services, great repairs were made to his Temples. Then prosperity reigned throughout the Empire, and the power of the Emperor was extended to the farthest country. Indeed the different temples built in honour of Chan Mo were as numerous as stars in the sky." This shows that the worship of this god was more zealous in the Sung Dynasty than in the reign of Yuen, and therefore his temples could be found everywhere in the Empire.

This brass image was manufactured under the supervision of a native of Tai Hing of Shun Tin. From this we can tell that it was made at Peking and during the Dynasty of Wing Lok. The date Kwai Mau of the Emperor Man Lik inscribed thereon is the date of the erection of the Temple and not the date of the manufacture of the image. The Imperial Inspector-General of Canton Shipping and Salt Commissioner engraved on the image, was the builder of the Temple, but unfortunately his name has been torn off. However, during the Dynasty of Shan Chung many servants of the Imperial Household were sent out to make heavy levies on the income of merchants, and from this we can deduce that the image was brought to Kwong Tung from Peking by one of such servants, and was enshrined in a temple at Canton after the name of the manufacturer and the date of manufacture had been engraved on it.

Alas! over 500 years have elapsed since the Wing Lok Dynasty. The image was removed from Peking to Canton, and again from a Taoist Temple into a Buddhist Monastery and just some time ago it had a narrow escape from being destroyed. Can it be the case that even a lifeless object has its time of prosperity and misfortune?

Now Mr. Tsang having obtained the image, has erected a temple for it at Kowloon under the name of the Five Dragon Temple, the very original name of the Monastery from which it came. This history is written for the advice of those who may worship the god and pray him to remove any cause of misfortune.

Written by the True Retired Scholar of Kowloon on the 15th of the 12th moon of the Yam Shut year (31.1.23).

Chop of Chan Pak-to.  
Chop of the True Retired Scholar of Kowloon (non-deplume of Chan Pak-to).

**BIRD LIFE.**

(Continued from Page 2.)

close observers. Take a local instance. Everybody must have noticed that about 60 per cent. of the liches crop is every year injured or made useless by a grub which develops in the fruit near the stalk. This is the larva of a fly, probably a *Drosophila*. Perhaps the best local enemy of the fly is the white-eye *Zosterops simplex*. But the Chinese trap so many of these birds that they are becoming more scarce. The bird breeds freely here but every nest is robbed, and Chinese are constantly asking if you know of any nests of the young birds. No species could stand such a drain on its reproductive powers in addition to its host of natural enemies.

Another very useful local bird is the Wa Mei. But again, this is a favourite cage bird of the Chinese, and many are decoyed and ingeniously trapped by them. Their scarcity is largely to blame for the abundance of pestiferous insects of the grass hopper and other families.

Even if the New Territory and adjoining islands were made an absolute close preserve there would always be a certain drain on many species by persons who skillfully evade the clutches of the law.—"Yellow Dragon."

**THE TURNING POINT.**

Customer: "How is it that I have not received a bill from you?"  
Tailor: "I never ask a gentleman for money."  
"And what do you do if he doesn't pay?"  
"If he doesn't pay, I conclude that he is not a gentleman, and then I ask him."

**FEARSOME HONG KONG MONSTERS.**

Live Unicorn And Frog Deity.

**SOME STRANGE LOCAL LEGENDS.**

Although famed abroad chiefly for its shipping and its commerce, Hong Kong is also a place of supernatural wonders. Chained to the City Hall itself is a terrible monster which would spend its freedom of nights devouring policemen and their dogs were it but given the chance, and has, indeed, already made one such ghastly meal. Crawling painfully up the Peak is a deified Frog Rock which once had its face smacked by a Goddess and is now doing terrible penance for its sins.

**Terrible Affair.**

Visitors will laugh when told that the unicorn on the Royal coat-of-arms outside the top of the City Hall (facing the Supreme Court) can take actual animal shape and rove about at night. Well, it does. Years ago before the era of electric and gas-lights in this island of Fragrant Streams, a European sergeant was patrolling the vicinity with his dog, when the ferocious monster came down and ate the dog and then the master, after the latter had tried to beat it back with his stick. At least this much is vouched for by a story among the Chinese. That the story is given more credence than a mere legend is evident from the fact it is not only related to naughty children by their amahs, but that even to-day there are many Chinese, common-sense and business sagacity despite, who placed implicit faith in it.

Should arguments—backed up by explanations of what the coat-of-arms denote—be attempted, supporters of the fable will only pour out a torrent of sarcasm concerning new-fangled ideas. "Why," they will say, "just go and look at the 'horse' and you

night to fly back when the cock crows. Once secured with the chain, however, it cannot move and the guardian lion is now looked upon as the benevolent deity with the solitary duty of preventing further ravages.

While on the subject of superstitions associated with Hong Kong, it is interesting to recall another fable which was given considerable credence when the plague first became evident in the 'nineties and is still talked about to-day.

**Our Frog Deity.**

Somewhere near the top of the Peak there is a rock which is claimed to personify the frog deity, whose evil ambition it is to get to the top when the island is devastated. Actually there are only a few who can say definitely where this big rock is, but it is supposed to resemble a giant frog. Some think that the Hog's Back bears the resemblance while others point to the mass which can be approached from that part of Conduit Road near the Victoria Battery filter beds. Another cluster of almost upright boulders which are situated above Marble Hall, are also thought to be the "Frog Rock."



The Asiatic Building:—One of the Colony's latest and finest buildings.

will see a real iron chain round its neck secured to the wall. The lion opposite to it was borrowed from the set at the base of the fountain outside the other side of the City Hall (since replaced by another one) and with the aid of protective gods, was given the spiritual power with which to exercise a restraining influence over the recalcitrant horse.

**Images That Take Human Shape.**

People who have been in the interior of China for long will know the purport of two awe-inspiring images outside the doors of big houses. These are the doorkeeper deities and it is commonly believed that, especially in the case of those which face East, the early morning's sun-rays have, in course of time, converted the images into actual gods which take human form at night. Armed with a deadly weapon, they are claimed to have harmed those who would dare approach with ulterior motives in the dead of night.

Apparently, the same idea exists with regard to the City Hall unicorn. It is given its malevolent powers because it is shown on by both the sun and the moon. At any rate it is supposed to have become a semi-deity in that it can only climb down at

Irrespective of the position, the story goes that it moved rapidly upwards for some years till it got perilously near the top when the "Heavenly Virgin" or "Kwoon Yum" smacked its head with the result that it fell back a good distance. For its audacity in daring to climb up to her preserves, this kindly-disposed goddess is presumed to watch over the island's destinies from a favourable position at the Peak—she cast a charm over the Frog so that his ascending abilities were reduced to not more than the length of a grain of rice a year. So Hong Kongites can feel relieved. Measured on that basis it will be a matter of centuries before Froggy can get anywhere near the danger zone again.

Efforts have been made to trace the origin of this yarn but those who have faith in it can only say that they were told by somebody else. Others with a reasonable turn of mind can only attribute it to the dislike of the foreigner during the early days of the Colony's occupation when some patriot devised the story to scare Chinese from settling here permanently. It is said that when the plague was at its worst about thirty years ago there were many who wondered if the Frog Rock had not climbed to just near the top.

**RACING THE MAIL.**

How the Market Was "Worked."

**HONG KONG INCIDENTS.**

How the Hong Kong market was sometimes manipulated by means of fast-sailing vessels which got ahead of the Mail is described in a recently published book on the Chinese Customs Service by Paul King, sometime Commissioner of Customs in China.

In the old opium days, at Hong Kong, he writes, "the 'Glenyle' left Calcutta a day after the Indian Mail and arrived outside Hong Kong a day or so before her, remaining in hiding near the Lyseum Pass. Her first mate, disguised as a Chinese, landed alone, and delivered mail advices to the firm that owned her. When the Indian Mail had arrived and the letters were distributed in the usual way the 'Glenyle' also came into port and registered her arrival.

"Meanwhile the 'Beatipos' sidents' of the latest news had been enabled 'intelligently' to anticipate 'market' conditions, very much to her own benefit. "She was a beautiful built ship and her 'yacht like' lines gave her what in those days was very great speed—of course she carried no heavy cargo. But the installation of telegraphic communication spoilt her little game, and she sank to the level of the ordinary coast boat. Regrets at her loss were more sentimental than real, as she was an expensive boat to run and for her size a small carrier. Still her anchor chains and deck fittings were a sight for the gods, and no wonder her loss nearly broke Captain Martin's heart. Peace be to her bones 'neath the China Sea."

Mr. King was acting Commissioner of the Kowloon Customs for a period and has some interesting observations to make on Hong Kong past and present.

"Hong Kong was a very different-looking place to the present city. One landed from a six-oared gig at steps just below the Clock Tower. The old Club and the old Hong Kong Hotel were close by, both very comfortable places if not quite so much up-to-date as the present buildings. But deep verandahs and large rooms at valuable adjuncts in the almost perpetual heat of Southern China and with majestic slow-moving punkahs had much in them to invite comparison, not altogether to their disadvantage, with the blaze of electric lamps and the whirl of mechanical fans which often fall either to soothe or to cool.

"However, one must not be a Laudator temporis acti, only in the bustle and hustle of daily life as now obtaining in the Far East. One looks back affectionately at the calm dignity of old-time 'Raffles' at Singapore, and at the quiet and spacious 'interiors' of a bye-gone age in Hong Kong. The Peak Railway was still a dream. I sealed the Rock on foot—with chair following, and came down the same way. A few hardy pioneers had bungalows on the mountain-side. I noticed one bungalow with roof securely moored to the soil with stout cables. This was to prevent forcible removal by a passing typhoon."

When Mr. King first made his voyage to the East as a junior he had a letter of introduction—letters for soup they were called in those days—to Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor of Hong Kong, and spent a pleasant afternoon at Government House playing croquet with his daughter and a young curate, like himself, just out from home.

**SHE HAD A GROWL.**

Old Mrs. Higgins was renowned for the fact that she grumbled at everything and everybody. The vicar of the village church had determined to try to find something about which she had no complaint. And at last he thought he had found it in the old lady's crop of potatoes, which was the finest for miles round.

"Ah, for once you must be pleased," he said, with a beaming smile, as he met her in the street. "Everybody's saying how splendid your potatoes are this year."

The old lady glowered at him as she answered:

"They're not so poor. But where's the bad potatoes for the pigs?"

**GOOD BUSINESS.**

After examining the window for a long time, the little girl entered the toy shop.

"Have you a nice toy," she asked, "to cost about eightpence? I want it for a present for my little sister."

"Well," said the benevolent shopkeeper, "here's a doll. It really costs a shilling, but I'll let you have it for eightpence."

"Oh, no," replied the child, "I'm not knocking fourpence off everything. I'll have one of these fourpenny painting books."

**ANCIENT CHINESE CURRENCY.**

Demand Drafts Nearly 2000 Years Ago!

**"FLYING MONEY" OF TANG DYNASTY.**

Lecturing at the Rotary Club at the Astor House Hotel recently, Rotarian Mr. K. F. Hu of the Peking-Mukden Railway gave a most interesting address on Chinese Coins and Currency. He supplemented his remarks with several valuable specimens of ancient coins, and photographic remnants of old currency notes. Among the latter was an imprint of an old draft, bearing a chop signifying that it was payable on demand at Chengtu, Nanking, and one other city, and carrying a warning that fraudulent imitation of these drafts rendered the guilty party liable to capital punishment, and offering a reward of 300 "Kwan" to those giving information of such forgery. Mr. Hu also exhibited a form of currency made of metal of the size and shape of an old-fashioned key, but minus teeth. This, he said, was used as a draft as early as the days of Christ. This implement was engraved with a number of characters, some of them in gold, in order to prevent imitation. The draft was bought in one city and payment was returned on presentation in another city. The manufacture of this currency was very complicated and ordinary persons could not do it.

Mr. Hu said that in the ancient days China was essentially an agricultural country, consequently the principal assets of the people were farming implements. In the process of bartering, implements such as shovels, spades, etc., formed the principal medium of exchange. "Tsai Pi," or shovel currency, was therefore the earliest type of currency known, the coin being in the shape of a shovel. This was followed by "Dau Pi," or knife currency, the coin being in the shape of a knife, another of the most commonly used implements for harvesting grain and for general use. One end of the coin was a round end-handle with a hole in the centre to facilitate tying together and the other end a knife blade. This explains why the Chinese character "Li" standing for profit, is composed of two characters knife and grain, and also has the meaning of sharpness. As time went on, the coin took the form of the round end with the handle omitting the blade. This evolved into the round coin with a square hole, which form has been in use up to the present day. This has been called "Guan Pi," or spring currency, signifying the resemblance between the currency and the spring water which is supposed to flow continuously without interruption.

As business grew and travelling became more frequent the demand for the medium of exchange increased. Carrying of coins became clumsy and inconvenient, and some substitute had to be sought. It was said in one of the Confucian Classics that as early as the first part of the Chow Dynasty, about 1000 B.C., a kind of currency note consisting of a piece of cloth two inches wide by two feet long, chopped with a Government Seal, was used. Probably this was the earliest form of currency note ever used in China.

But the actual use of the paper note started from "Fei Chuan," or "flying money" of the Tang

Dynasty, and "chiaoze" of the Sung Dynasty, no sample of which can, however, at present be found.

During the Sung Dynasty notes were extensively printed with no adequate reserve for the issuance. Paper notes were found everywhere, for buying daily necessities, paying taxes, and defraying public expenses, in fact, for all sorts of purposes until the value of notes dropped to about one per cent. The ill effect of the notes, however, did not become serious as the denomination was limited to the "Kwan" or one thousand cash only.

During the Chin Dynasty, about the beginning of the thirteenth century notes with denominations such as one hundred, four hundred, one thousand "Kwan," or one million cash, were issued. Ten years later the value of the notes dropped to such an extent that notes with aggregated face value of 120 million "Kwan," or 120 billion cash, were worth only one-tenth of value! The modern mark and rouble, therefore, had nothing on China!

During the Yuan Dynasty, about 1280, a certain amount of reserve was provided for the issue of notes. Consequently the currency system was greatly improved. Toward the end of the Dynasty, however, owing to extensive military operations, so many notes were issued that notes with the face value of 50 taels would not buy ten lbs. of rice.

Very few notes were issued during the Ming Dynasty and the only samples left were printed during the Hung Wu period.

There were no notes issued during the first part of the Manchurian Dynasty. The military operation against the Tai Ping Rebellion during 1860 necessitated the printing of notes both in tael and in cash. The relative values of the notes were so fixed that 200 cash would be equivalent to one tael in notes. The Government banks at Amoy, Foochow, and Tientsin were first to circulate these notes. Although the notes were supposed to be legal tender, even the Government tax bureaux were unwilling to accept them. Then the Government had to fix a percentage at which the taxed amount could be paid in notes. Even for this the public did not want to accept notes. Officials tried to doctor the issue and merchants manipulated the exchange of notes to get profit. The value of notes dropped. Foreign merchants on the other hand bought the notes at a great discount to pay the percentage of import taxes allowed by regulation. The Government bureaux had to accept. It was said that, principally through these manipulations, one clerk in the Ministry of Finance, while having an official salary of 30 or 40 taels, owned property worth 50 to 60 millions!

It was not until the Government had bought back the notes at a fixed price that this system of squeeze from these manipulations stopped. Since the introduction of modern banking, more emphasis was laid on the reserve, the printing, and issuance. With the exception of the panic of 1916 the large Government Bank notes were seldom quoted at a discount.

Rotarian Young thanked Mr. Hu in behalf of the Club for his address.

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## DRUG EVIL.

## TWO MEN WHO MADE A FORTUNE.

## TRAFFIC WITH SHANGHAI.

Paris, Feb. 9. The police claim to have discovered two persons, one Polish and the other Chilean, who have been carrying on the drug traffic with Shanghai.

They are said to have amassed in eighteen months a fortune of several million francs, which they deposited at London and Basle.

It has been found impossible to seize these funds, but 300,000 francs in the course of transfer have been seized, also seventy kilograms of heroin.

A Mulhouse firm is said to be implicated in the affair.—Reuter.

## TRADES DISPUTES.

## LABOUR TO FIGHT NEW LEGISLATION.

## AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS.

London, Feb. 9.

A second Labour amendment in the House of Commons to-morrow to the Address-in-Reply, will be moved by Mr. J. R. Clynes, regretting the reference in the King's speech to the proposals defining and amending the law regarding industrial disputes as indicating the intention of the Government to continue the partisan policy of recent industrial conflicts to diminish the power of organised labour and resist the encroachments on the already inadequate standard of living among the workers.—Reuter.

## LIKE TIDAL WAVE.

## A STAMPEDE IN RAILWAY STOCK.

New York, Feb. 9. Speculation in railways has received a decided shock.

Wheeling and Lake Erie collapsed to 66%.

The stampede spread to other rails.

Selling orders swept the market like a tidal wave.—Reuter's American Service.

## Sharp Rally.

Later.

The market rallied sharply in the afternoon when Wheeling and Lake Erie rose to 95, closing at 90, a net loss of ten points on the day.

Most of the other rails recovered partly or fully.—Reuter's American Service.

## SENT IT BACK.

## RUSSIA REJECTS LEAGUE INVITATION.

Geneva, Feb. 9.

M. Litvinoff, Acting Foreign Minister, has sent a letter to the Secretary General of the League of Nations in which he says the Soviet refuses to participate in the Geneva conference for the formation of an international relief organisation intended to give assistance in the event of great national disaster.

M. Litvinoff even returned the League's invitation.—Reuter.

## WOLSELEY MOTORS.

## THE ASSETS PURCHASED BY MR. W. R. MORRIS.

London, Feb. 9.

The offer of Mr. W. R. Morris to purchase the assets of Wolseley Motors Limited has been accepted.—Reuter.

[On the petition of Messrs Gear and Co., Ltd., Mr. Justice Eve ordered the compulsory winding-up of Wolseley Motors, Ltd.]

## A STRONG MAN.

## CHILE TO HAVE A NEW CABINET.

Santiago de Chile, Feb. 9.

The Cabinet has resigned. Colonel Carlos Ibanez, Minister of War, the so-called strong man of Chile, is forming a new government. He declares a strong government is necessary to combat the spread of Bolshevism in Chile.—Reuter's American Service.

## AIR CUP.

## UNITED STATES NAVY NOT COMPETING.

Washington, Feb. 9.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Wilbur, announces that owing to lack of funds the Navy will not compete for the Schneider cup at Venice in 1927.—Reuter's American Service.

## POLAND AND OPIUM PACT.

Warsaw, Feb. 9.

The Diet has ratified the International Opium Convention.—Reuter.

Tehran, Feb. 9.—The first weekly North Persian airmail service has been inaugurated. A German Junkers machine, leaving Enzeli en route to Russia.—Reuter.

## RUBBER MARKET.

## CABLED SHARE PRICES FROM SINGAPORE.

## THE LATEST DIVIDENDS.

[By courtesy of Messrs. Carroll Bros.]

Singapore, Feb. 10.

Rubber is now quoted at 65 cents per lb.

The following dividends have been declared:—

Mentakabs—10 per cent. interim, making 30 per cent. to date.

Tambalaka—7½ per cent. interim, making 12½ per cent. to date.

The following are latest quotations:—

Straits (C.D.).

Allenbys 3 15

Alor Gajah 2 90

Amalgamated Malays 4 70

Ayer Mojeas 2 45

Ayer Panas 13 50

Balgownie 4 70

Bassett's 1 35

Brogas 1 50

Bukit Jelutong 1 15

Bukit Katils 1 20

Changkat Serdangs 10 20

Conemaras 2 00

Glencalies 2 85

Inragirls 1 35

Jerams 1 00

Jimahs 2 85

Kedahs 4 90

Kempas 0 30

Kuala Sidims 4 10

Lunas 4 15

Malaka Pindas 2 75

Malakoffs 5 10

Mandal Tekongs 7 5

Mayfields 15 50

Mentakabs 60

New Serendabs 5 20

Pajams 2 90

Punggors 1 40

Sandycrofts 3 40

Scudais 2 80

Sungei Bagans 4 30

Tapahs 3 50

Tambalaka 1 50

Teluk Ansons 10 00

United Malaccas 2 70

Utan Simpans 4 50

## GEOLOGIC RESEARCH

## DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST.

New York, Feb. 9.

The death is announced of the scientist Charles Doolittle Walcott.—Reuter's American Service.

Born at New Mills, N.Y., on March 31, 1850, Charles Doolittle Walcott early showed a predilection for geologic research.

Appointed an assistant in the New York State Survey in 1876, he became Assistant Geologist in the United States Geological Survey in 1879, the Cambrian rocks and faunas of the United States being his especial subjects of enquiry.

Mr. Walcott presented his researches before the International Geological Congress in London in 1885. The author of numerous books on his subject, Mr. Walcott, held at various times important positions relating to paleontology.

During a notable career, he received many American and foreign distinctions for his achievements as a geologist.

## Magnate's Death.

London, Feb. 9.

The death is announced of Sir James Kennal.—Reuter.

Sir James Kennal, who was created a knight in 1920, was Managing Director of Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., London and Renfrew; Chairman of Worthington, Simpson, Ltd., London and Newark; Vice President of Sociedad Espanola de Construcción, Babcock and Wilcox, Bilbao; a Director of French Babcock and Wilcox Co., Paris; a Director of Power Securities Corporation, London; and President of the British and Latin America Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of several learned societies.

## TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL.

London, Feb. 9.

Little reliable news is available of events at Lisbon and Oporto where a revolutionary movement is in progress. A British cruiser has been despatched from Gibraltar to Lisbon and two destroyers to Oporto to protect British lives and interests should they be endangered during the disturbances.—British Wireless Service.

## American Legation Hit.

Washington, Feb. 9.

The State Department is informed by the American Minister at Lisbon that the American Legation has been repeatedly hit by rifle and machinegun bullets and has therefore been abandoned. The Minister describes the situation as very serious.

Reuter learns that the United States Government has no intention at present of sending warships into Portuguese waters.

Reuter's American Service.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

## THE CHEFOO INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

## AN INTERESTING REPORT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Chefoo, Jan. 23.

The 17th annual general meeting of the International Committee in the Chefoo Concession was held in the hall of the Chefoo Club annex yesterday.

There was a good attendance of both Chinese and foreign ratapayers who followed the whole of the proceedings with interest.

The Rev. Paul Abbott acted as chairman of the meeting and kept same well in hand from start to finish.

In proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, the chairman spoke warmly of the work of the Committee during the past year, referring very tactfully to the heavy financial loss the Committee had sustained by the transfer of the collection of the rich license fees from the Committee to the Chinese officials, and said he hoped that all ratapayers would rally round the Committee and do their best to help them to bear this loss by promptly paying their assessments.

Changes in Personnel.

In passing, the chairman referred to the resignation of Mr. S. P. Hwang, the Chinese secretary and collector, after 17 years' service with the Committee, also welcoming Mr. C. K. Chang, the newly appointed Chinese secretary and collector, asking him to stand so that all might see and recognise him, and further expressed the hope that all would give him their hearty support.

Mr. Abbott afterwards mentioned the retirement of Mr. G. Matsumura, who had served so faithfully and well as a member of the Committee for so many years, owing to his transfer to his company's head office in Tokyo; and welcomed Mr. K. Kawashima, the new nominee of the Japanese community, who has been elected on this year's committee.

The New Committee.

The chairman also congratulated the outgoing Committee on the good work of the past year and expressed his satisfaction that the offices of the Committee were now their own property, the last payment according to arrangement made having been completed last year.

The names of the gentlemen elected to serve on the Committee for the current year were then read as follows:

Chinese.—Messrs. Li Tsai-chue, Yu Men-shan, James Woo, Kao En-tung, Chao Chian, Liu Pao-chih.

Foreign.—Messrs. F. E. Dille, A. H. Fiers, J. S. Graham, K. Kawashima, D. F. R. McMullan, C. W. Schmidt.

Complaint About Coolies.

When the meeting was thrown open for discussion, two Chinese ratapayers strongly complained that the coolies employed on road repairs by the Committee were more or less useless, owing to their being either too old or too young and too poorly paid to do the work properly.

This caused a lively discussion at the close of which the honorary secretary said that he was sure the incoming Committee would make a thorough enquiry into the matter at their first meeting and do their best to remedy the alleged fault if found necessary.

Discussion Closed.

The chairman said that he thought this statement by the honorary secretary should satisfy everyone and suggested that the discussion should be closed.

The usual votes of thanks to the outgoing Committee, the chairman and others, brought the meeting to a close.

Mr. James Woo kindly acted as interpreter and Mr. Albert Rouse as secretary of the meeting.

## AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Washington, Feb. 9.

In connection with the speculation as to whether President Coolidge will accept nomination for re-election in 1928 it is interesting to note that while the President refuses to discuss the question friends of his are of opinion that he would accept nomination if he were offered to him, while still more enthusiastic friends are declaring that if business conditions in the United States continue prosperous he will receive nomination "on the platter."

Senator Borah, who like Dr. Butler is believed to be hoping for nomination sent a letter to the latter today promising to help him to make Prohibition an issue at the next Presidential Convention. Unlike Dr. Butler, however, Senator Borah is seeking nomination as a dry advocate.—Reuter's American Service.

## IMMIGRATION.

Washington, Feb. 9.

The new immigration quotas, even if finally adopted, cannot become effective before July 1928 instead of 1927, in consequence of the Senate resolution in favour of postponement, which the House Immigration Committee has approved.

The committee also drafted an amendment repealing the new provision altogether, leaving the regulation of immigration on the existing basis.—Reuter's American Service.

## OUR SCOUTS.

## RECOGNITION OF HELP IN EMERGENCIES.

## GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

The local Boy Scouts were reviewed yesterday in the grounds of Government House by H.E. the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, Chief Scout of the Colony.

The review was made the occasion of the presentation to the 20th Troop of the Prince of Wales' banner for the most efficient troop during the past year.

Letters of commendation were presented to the 19th (1st "Yau-math") troop for services rendered in the apprehension of a bag-snatcher and to the 20th (1st Central) troop for services rendered the police and Fire Brigade on fire outbreaks.

When assembled at the Government House on Tuesday last they had been instrumental in putting out a fire which started in the grounds.

The Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, having been enlisted as a joining member of the local Scout Movement and sworn in as President by Commissioner Waldegrave, he in turn presented H.E. the Governor with the Badge of Chief Scout.

His Excellency then addressing the parade said:

"Not Disguised Militarism."

I am glad to see so good a muster of you here this afternoon and I have noted with much pleasure your smart and workmanlike appearance and your good discipline. I especially congratulate the 20th Troop on winning the Prince of Wales' banner. Unhappily there are ill-disposed people who, observing your smartness on parade and your good discipline, exclaim that the Boy Scout movement is only disguised militarism and who pretend to believe that our real aim is to make soldiers of you. There is no shred of truth in such an insinuation. The aim of the Boy Scout movement, looked at from the widest point of view, is to form a brotherhood of boys of all races, nations and creeds in the hope that, when these boys grow to manhood, the brotherhood of boys will pass naturally into a worldwide brotherhood of men. Looked at from the point of view of the individual boy, the aim of the Boy Scout movement is to make men of you—chivalrous, upright, resourceful, law-abiding men.

Discipline.

Discipline is one of the means by which these things are taught. Discipline is the outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace. It should mean that in all your acts you are fully conscious that you form part of a troop, an association, a worldwide brotherhood, and that each of you will subordinate at all times his individual aims and ambition to the welfare of the whole fellowship to which he belongs. This is the way in which useful citizens of a country and of the commonwealth of all the countries can be made; and this is the ideal which the Boy Scout movement strives to realise. Never forget this and let this ideal inspire your work both as boys and when you become men.

The Hon. Dr. Kotewall expressed thanks to His Excellency for making the presentations and also for the deep interest he had always shown in the movement. He, in turn, endorsed His Excellency's remarks with regard to the smart and workmanlike turn out of the Scouts present. He corroborated what their Chief Scout had said about the movement, laying stress on the need for discipline in daily life. The Scouts should not forget that there was no truth in the assertion that they were a military body; they were neither military nor political and he himself would take no part in the movement, if he were not certain that it had an undoubted use. Discipline was an essential in life and the Scouts

were not banded together merely for the playing of games, as His Excellency had pointed out on previous occasions, but to play the game of life. In conclusion, Dr. Kotewall expressed his great pleasure at being enrolled as one of them.

The Rev. Waldegrave then presented warrants as Scoutmasters to Assistant Scoutmasters Roberts and Lovison-Gower, after which cheers were called for the Chief Scout, His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi; the newly appointed President, Dr. Kotewall; and Lady Clementi as President of the Girl Guides.

## \$5,000 OPIUM BAIL.

Charged with being in unlawful possession of 24 taels of raw and 29 taels of prepared opium, a Chinese defended by Mr. F. H. Loseby, pleaded "not guilty" when brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning.

In remanding the case until Tuesday, his Worship agreed to allow bail in \$5,000.

## Shadows Before.

## COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

## Entertainment.

February 10—Queen's Theatre: "La Boheme."

February 10—World Theatre: "The Early Bird."

February 10—Star Theatre: "Wife of the Centaur."

February 11—Fancy dress dance at the Peak Club, 9.30 p.m.

February 12—Special dinner dance at Repulse Bay Hotel.

February 12—Fancy Dress Carnival Dance, Craigengower Cricket Club, 9 p.m.

February 19—H.M.S. "Hermes" dance at Hotel Savoy.

February 12—Steeplechase Meeting of Fanning Hunt, Kwai Race Course.

February 10—Adjourned meeting of Kowloon Football Club Clubhouse, Chatham Rd., Kowloon, 6 p.m.

February 12—Annual meeting of shareholders of Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., Hong Kong Hotel, 11 a.m.

February 15—General meetings of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., and China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., at Union Building, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051,



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**A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.****"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."****MR. EUGENE CHEN'S OFFICIAL MANIFESTO.**

First place in this week's news must be given to the hitch in the Hankow negotiations between Britain's representative and Mr. Eugene Chen, the Nationalist Foreign Minister and to the subsequent resumption.

Mr. Eugene Chen's official manifesto is reproduced in the latest issue of the "Overland China Mail," together with detailed reports of current events at the Treaty Ports. Side by side with the wireless and cables concerning the developments in various centres, Mr. Chen's statement will make interesting reading for the thousands of people at Home and elsewhere who are every day asking for information about China.

In comparatively a minor way, there has been trouble during the week at other points on the Yangtse River. With the footnotes and explanations printed in the "Overland China Mail" folks in the Old Country will be able to grasp the situation.

The "Overland" also records how the British forces arrived here and reports the up-country outrages on foreigners.

All the "local" news and every "China" message of the week will also be found together with news on the lighter side of life in Hong Kong and South China.

**READY TO-MORROW.**

Homeward Mail closes on Saturday at 9.30 a.m.

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(Sold on the streets and at the bookstalls or you can send your subscription to the office.—H.K. \$13 per annum, or \$15 including postage abroad.)

**LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.**

The Colony had a clean "bill of health" on Wednesday, when no case of notifiable disease was reported.

Craigengower Cricket Club are holding a fancy dress carnival dance at the club house this Saturday, beginning at 9 p.m.

Children at Woolwich were discovered in a side street playing football with a "live" Mills bomb, which they said they had picked up on the road-side. Police took charge of the bomb, pending inquiries.

The new giant Zeppelin, which is now being completed at Friedrichshafen contains twenty double sleeping cabins, a luxurious dining-salon, wireless receivers for travellers, etc. It will explore the North Pole before beginning the transatlantic service.

Chafoo, Jan. 23.—The children of the C.I.M. Schools (from Hong Kong) are returning after their winter holidays. Miss E. Rice has arrived to take the place of Mrs. Knight (who is leaving on furlough) as Principal of the Girls' School.—From Our Own Correspondent.

The official list of the booty secured by the thieves who ransacked the jewellery department of Harrods, Ltd., gives the items as follows:—1,500 gold watches, 300 brooches, 600 rings, 250 jewelled tiepin studs, 200 bracelets, 130 cuff links, 150 gold pencils, and 102 earrings.

The "Daily News" (London) wonders if the enterprising soul in Sydney who photographed the Prince of Wales, on his arrival there, in the act of shaking hands with the Lord Mayor, and who afterwards sold faked photographs, substituting individual citizens for the Lord Mayor, will repeat, by similar means, the golden harvest he then earned when the Duke of York arrives.

Says a Singapore paper:—It was a pleasant sight to those who happened to be at Sea View Hotel on Saturday afternoon to see the British Tommies of The Second Suffolk enjoying themselves in the swimming tank which, we understand, the proprietors have thrown open to all troops who are passing through bound for China. Arrangements have also been made whereby the men can obtain refreshments at cost price.

The 37th annual meeting of the Hong Kong Benevolent Society is to be held at the City Hall on Wednesday, February 23, at noon when Sir Henry Pollock will preside.



General Umberto Nobile who built the airship "Norge" in Italy, and then piloted it across the North Pole. He is carrying his little fox terrier, "Pizina," which accompanied the explorers on their flight and is the only dog that has crossed the Pole. General Nobile is on his way to Japan to build airships for the Japanese Government.

Another daring kidnapping affair occurred in broad daylight in the French Concession, Shanghai, when seven men, all of whom were armed with automatic pistols, forced their way into a Chinese house and warned the inmates not to make any noise. Calling upon the master of the house to bring his son and follow them, they walked out. Father and son followed meekly and no one in the house attempted to interfere with them or to raise an alarm, with the result that the kidnappers and their victims were pushed into a motor car, none too gently, and driven away. Since then, nothing has been reported to the authorities, who are investigating.

A letter addressed simply "Father Christmas, London," by "Hilda, aged 5," has been delivered at the Mansion House to the Lady Mayores, who has distributed over 60,000 gifts to children from her Toy Fund.

When the "Cromer" arrived at Singapore from China ports on the homeward part of her maiden voyage, Revenue Officers discovered \$2,000 in counterfeit ten-cent pieces, cleverly hidden in a hollowed piece of wood among a deck passenger's belongings. A Teochow was arrested.

The Prince of Wales paid a surprise visit to a private reunion of Australian and American Toc H delegates at All Hallow's schoolroom, London, and had a long conversation with Mr. Leonard, the Australian Federal Toc H padre for 1927. Lord Foster and the Rev. P. B. Clayton attended the reunion.

A young Filipino charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy yesterday with lacking visible means of support, was sent to the House of Detention pending a passage being provided by the U.S. Consul-General for his repatriation to Manila.

Thieves entered the Chief Justice's quarters at the Supreme Court sometime during Tuesday night, making way with two clocks, one from the Chief Justice's Chambers and a second one from the adjoining room, which is occupied by Mr. R. W. H. Maynard, his Lordship's Clerk.

The hearing of the manslaughter charge against a Chinese chauffeur was continued before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Mr. C. A. S. Russ defending the accused. After hearing further evidence tendered by the prosecution, his Worship again adjourned the case.

"When is a lie justifiable?" The Bishop of Southwell (Rt. Rev. Sir Edwin Hoskyns), addressing the Nottingham teachers, said that he would be prepared to exonerate a person for telling a lie to save an innocent life, but he did not believe in telling children legends about Father Christmas or telling lies in order to evade awkward questions. He deprecated untruths like "The doctor has brought us a new baby."

**SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.**

The annual dinner of the Engineers' Institute is to be held at 8 p.m. on Friday, March 11 at the Institute.

The forthcoming marriage is announced of Mr. Robert Woolley, Staff Sergeant, R.A.S.C., Garrison Sergeants' Mess, Queen's Road, to Miss Amy Allerton, hospital sister, Kowloon Hotel.

Mrs. A. E. Dodds (Miss A. E. Powell), wife of Professor Dodds, of Birmingham University, has been awarded by the Council of the British Academy the Rose Mary Crawshay prize of £100, awarded annually to a woman of any nationality for historical or critical work connected with English literature.

The deaths are announced of Lord Montagu, Mr. A. F. Bettinson, manager of the National Sporting Club; Major-General P. C. Dalmat, a survivor of the Indian Mutiny; Mr. Richard Ferris, of Canton, near Dartmouth, aged 100; and Mrs. Mary Ann Bullen, who passed away in the North Middlesex Hospital of the Edmonton Union at the age of 105.

News has been received in the Colony of the death at Home of Dr. F. O. Stedman who left here on retirement about ten years ago. He was a J. P. of the Colony in which he arrived in 1893, joining the firm of Drs. Hartigan, Cantlie and Cowie (now Drs. Harston, Black, Boleyn, Koch, Stuart Taylor, Morrison and Milward). On the retirement of Dr. Cantlie in 1897 he became a partner in the firm, the name of which was then changed to Dr. Hartigan, Stedman and Rennie. Dr. G. M. Harston, who came East five years after the late Dr. Stedman, was admitted a partner in 1903 when the firm again changed its name.

The idea of one or more of the Dominions, having a Prince as Governor-General, has aroused great interest, but the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York cannot be regarded as in any way suggesting that such appointments might be made in future, says the political correspondent of "The Sun." On the other hand, it is pointed out that it is extremely unlikely that a member of the Royal Family would be appointed, because there are not sufficient of them available. The King's heir obviously could not hold a post away from England, and it is hardly possible that even the Duke of York could be absent for long. Thus only two are available, assuming that both would be able to accept. Only two Dominions could be covered, and difficulties might arise elsewhere if a Royal Governor-General were wanted and none was available.

Interviewed regarding rumours of her forthcoming marriage, Madlle. Suzanne Lenglen says she has no intention of marrying anybody.

Sir Harry Lauder is taking the principal part in a film which will be made in Britain this year, based on John Buchan's novel, "Hunt-in-the-Wood." He plays the elderly Scot, who goes knight-errant with boy scouts.



This bathing costume of orange jersey, displaying an applique of a sea gull in white, will win milady's favour because of its unusual cut.

Among the passengers who arrived here by the s.s. "Change" were Mr. C. V. Holt and Mr. R. B. V. Buckfield of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hong Kong; Mr. James Verree, Capt. J. Legge, Miss F. K. Leveson, and Mr. S. T. Fox, Butterfield and Swire, Hong Kong, and Mrs. Fox, Miss Fox, and Master H. Fox. Mr. J. F. Furler and Mr. H. F. Chandler of Harry Wicking and Co., Mr. G. R. Bowker, of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.****BEST PORTLAND CEMENT****SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**

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HONGKONG.

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WILL BE

HELD EVERY

**MONDAY****WEDNESDAY****FRIDAY**

From 4.30—7 p.m.

Dance Music by

The Titania's Melodians.

**New Strength**

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler writes:

"The weakened tissues and nerves absorb Sanatogen readily, without causing any strain to the digestive system. The revitalizing influence of Sanatogen is often immediate."

Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which health and strength are derived.

When you feel weak or nervous, start taking Sanatogen at once. You will enjoy its revivifying influence within a few weeks.

**SANATOGEN**

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STRENGTH &amp; QUALITY

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Natural salt from the waters.  
In time and bottle.

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## SPORTS SECTION

## HOME SOCCER.

PROGRESS IN THE SCOTTISH F.A. CUP.

MANY LEAGUE MATCHES.

London, Feb. 9.  
Principal football matches played to-day (home team given first) resulted—

## SCOTTISH CUP.

1st Round Replays.

Montrose 3, Dykehead 1.  
2nd Round Replays.  
Dundee 5, Kilmarnock 1.  
Aberdeen 1, East Fife 2.  
Dunbarton 0, Alloa 4.

3rd Round Draw.  
The draw has been made for the third round to be played on Feb. 19 as follows—

East Fife v. Dunfermline.  
Dundee v. Celtic.  
Rangers v. Hamilton.  
Falkirk v. Mid-Ayrshire.  
Buckie Thistle v. Boness.  
Dundee United v. Brechin or Montrose.

## ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Manchester United 3, Newcastle 1.

Division II.

Notts County 2, Wolverhampton 2.  
Division III (South).  
Crystal Palace 1, Exeter 0.  
Bristol City 1, Norwich 1.

## SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Airdrieonians 4, Morton 0.  
Dundee United 0, Falkirk 2.  
St. Johnstone 3, Hamilton 1.  
Motherwell 0, Cowdenbeath 0.

—Reuter.

## HOCKEY MATCH.

CLUB 1ST XI DRAW WITH ROYAL NAVY.

A fine hockey match on the U.S.R.C. ground at Kowloon yesterday ended in a draw between the Hong Kong Hockey Club 1st XI and the Royal Navy, each side getting a goal.

Atkinson put the senior service ahead at an early stage. Then Aubrey (the Naval goalie) shone in a long siege of his side's citadel by the Club forwards and (at times) the Club halves.

Eventually W. Woodward found the mark for the Club to draw level but the Navy held out again.

## SATURDAY CRICKET.

Below are some of the local cricket teams selected for Saturday afternoon.

Civil Service 1st XI (league, away) v. Kowloon C.C. —B. D. Evans (captain), G. R. Sayer, A. E. Wood, E. C. Fincher, F. Baker, F. H. Holdman, F. J. de Rome, E. W. Hamilton, F. E. Lawrence, F. J. Ling, R. C. Witherell.

Civil Service 2nd XI (league, home) v. K.C.C. 2nd XI —J. H. E. Nichol (captain), A. R. Sutherland, R. S. W. Paterson, H. F. Westlake, R. S. Davies, C. H. Hallam, H. P. Harper, H. B. Stirling, A. W. Grimmit, P. P. O'Neill, C. S. Sara, R. S. Roberts, W. K. J. Gorvin, R. G. R. Bertson.

Hong Kong C.C. 2nd XI (league, home) v. H.M.S. "Tamar" —P. Jacks, H. C. Burgess, J. D. Crawford, R. W. Lee, D. E. C. Nicholson, F. T. Orr, H. E. Stundage, H. J. Stevenson, J. A. Summers, C. D. Wales, W. Wooding.

## REFEREEING IN RUGGER.

Paris, Jan. 15.  
The French Rugby Federation confirms having received a letter from the Scottish Union refusing to send any more Scottish referees to officiate in games organised by them.

This is the sequel to the incidents which occurred in Paris on January 1. It is hoped amicably to arrange matters at Edinburgh on Jan. 22 for the Franco-Scottish match. Otherwise future Franco-Scottish matches are jeopardised, as the Irish demand a Scots referee.

## M.C.C. TOURISTS FETED.

Madras, Jan. 24.  
The M.C.C. team touring India attended a revue performed by Madras Amateur Dramatic Society players to-day. The team was invited on the stage and sang three songs, receiving vociferous applause. Silver goblets were presented each cricketer, inscribed, "From the Madras Public."—China Press.

## BOXING IN AMERICA.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28.  
Peter Latzo, the world's welter-weight boxing champion, won a referee's decision over Jimmy Jones in ten rounds last night. Latzo's title was not at stake.—China Press.

## 9-1 ROUT.

UNITED SERVICE v. CHINESE SOCCER.

IN INTERPORT "FESTIVAL."

By 9 goals to 1, the local United Services team routed a "combined China" eleven in the Interport soccer "festival."

A team of Chinese from Shanghai, representing Eastern China is staying in the Colony for a series of fixtures. Yesterday's China team was made up by the visitors with a sprinkling of Hong Kong Chinese from the two clubs here, viz., South China A.A. and Chinese Athletic Association.

Northey of H.M.S. "Ambrose" had the distinction of getting four goals for the winners, two in each half, and he nearly got a fifth. Stock of the Scottish Borderers was at inside-right to Northey at centre and the K.O.S.B. man put in two goals; but the Rev. Alexander, the "Borderers' Padre," scored three.

## Lack of Cohesion.

There were a number of stars on the Chinese side but the eleven men never got going with cohesion and deserved to lose. Towards the end, the Service sharpshooters became erratic.

Shanghai provided all but one of the Chinese defenders, who suffered by comparison with Hong Kong. After 10 minutes' play (on the H.K.P.C. ground) Alexander put his side one up from a penalty but Pang King-cheung equalised with a header.

Thence onwards the Service vanguard were unstoppable. Northey got goal No. 2 with a header and scored the third. Alexander put on two more, these goals being split by a score by Stock, the tally for the first half, being, therefore, 6-1.

## The Second Half.

In the second half Northey scored two goals in two minutes and was going through for a third when he felt Stock was backing up, however, and put on the ninth and last goal. Teams—

## Combined "China" XI.

goal: C. H. Ho (Trinity Club); backs: V. Y. Voong (Loh Hwa), Lau Kau (Loh Hwa); halves: Z. H. Mao (Trinity), Leung Kwoon-chung (Chinese Athletic), Leung Yik-tong (Loh Hwa); forwards: Two Kwai-shing (Chinese Athletic), Pang King-cheung (South China), Lai Po-tsun (Chinese Athletic), Li Wai-tong (Loh Hwa), C. W. Chen (Loh Hwa).

United Services.  
goal: Avery (H.M.S. Tamar); backs: Trim (Royal Artillery), Baker (H.M.S. Titania); halves: Everest (2nd/K.O.S.B.), Sims (R.A.M.C.), King (H.M.S. Tamar); forwards: Barkham (H.M.S. Titania), Stock (2nd/K.O.S.B.), Northey (H.M.S. Ambrose), McGlinchey (2nd/K.O.S.B.), Rev. Alexander (2nd/K.O.S.B.).

Referee: Mr. Baldwin.

## 5s. A MINUTE.

SUZANNE AS A TENNIS TEACHER.

"There is much speculation," says the "Daily Sketch," as to what Suzanne Lenglen intends to do when she opens her lawn tennis school at Cannes.

"It is understood that she will expect 1,000 francs (approximately £8) for a private lesson lasting half an hour. What sort of teacher she will make with her temperament is another matter."

## HELP FOR BARRY.

COMING MATCH AGAINST GOODSELL.

The London "Sporting Life and Sportman" is opening a fund to enable H. Barry, the English sculler, to make the trip to Australia to challenge Major Goodsell, the holder for the world's championship. The newspaper will endeavour to obtain £1,600 for the fund.

## DOLLAR LURE?

ANOTHER GOLF CHAMPION FOR U.S.

E. T. Smith, who has been professional golf champion of Victoria (Australia) for the past two years, has definitely decided to take up his residence in America. He left Sydney for the United States by the "Maunganui" on January 27.

## NOTED YACHTSMAN'S DEATH.

London, Jan. 28.  
Herbert Marzetti, a member of the London Stock Exchange since 1878 and a prominent yachtsman, died at London at the age of 70.—China Press.

## HOPPING ALONG.

BALLOON QUARTER-MILE STRIDES.

A NOVEL NEW SPORT.

The novel aerial sport, "balloon-jumping," is expected shortly to be introduced in Britain. It is already popular in America, says the "Evening News."

A gas-filled balloon, 15 feet in diameter, is attached to the shoulders of a man, whose weight is regulated by ballast until the balloon supports the whole of his weight except 4lb. Thus a man has only to lift 4lb.

The energy normally used in jumping 2ft. high over 6ft. enables him to jump 40ft. high over 100 yards.

## Cross-Country Races.

A jumper, assisted by a strong wind, progressed across country in gigantic quarter-mile leaps.

Mr. Raynham, the air pioneer, and Squadron Leader Wright, are hopeful of organising "balloon-jumping and cross-country races."

Colonel Bristol, the aeronautical engineer, believes that even more effective jumping is possible if the balloon is surrounded by a frame-work enabling the jumper to impart a thrust to the balloon.

## PUTTING CURE.

HOW HARRY VARDON FOUND IT.

The "Evening News" says that the veteran golfer Harry Vardon has at last found a cure for his lifelong bungle of bad putting.



Harry Vardon, an ex-open champion golfer of Britain.

He wore glasses on the course at Torridge for the first time in his 56 years.

He took 66 to go round, of which only 29 were putts.

The bogey for the course is 74.

## "WARATAHS!"

NEXT RUGGER TOUR IN BRITAIN.

NEW SOUTH WALES XV.

The New South Wales Rugby Union has agreed to the itinerary of matches to be played during the tour of Great Britain this year.

The tour of the "Waratahs" will be particularly strenuous much more so than that of the last "All Blacks" and Macris. The schedule of matches as set out will entail hard games from the outset. Only fit and sound men will be able to stand up to the strenuous tour, says Claude Corbett in the Sydney "Sun."

The itinerary is—

17, Saturday, v. Devon and Cornwall, at Devonport.  
21, Wednesday, in Wales.  
24, Saturday, in Wales.  
28, Wednesday, in Wales.

October.  
1, Saturday, in Wales.  
6, Wednesday, v. East Midlands and Norths Lines, at Derbyshire.  
8, Saturday, v. North of England, at Northampton.

12, Wednesday, in Scotland.  
15, Saturday, in Scotland.  
19, Wednesday, in Scotland.  
22, Saturday, v. London.  
27, Thursday, v. Oxford University.

November.  
2, Saturday, v. Leicestershire, at Leicester.  
9, Wednesday, v. Cambridge University.

12, Saturday, in Wales.  
15, Saturday, v. Ireland, at Dublin.  
16, Wednesday, v. Ulster, at Belfast.

19, Saturday, in North of England.  
26, Saturday, v. Wales.  
30, Wednesday, in Wales.

December.  
3, Saturday, in Wales.  
7, Wednesday, in Wales.  
10, Saturday, in the North of England.

17, Saturday, v. Scotland.  
21, Wednesday, v. Warwickshire and North Midlands.  
24, Saturday, v. London.  
31, Saturday, v. Gloucestershire and Somerset.

January.  
7, Saturday, v. England, at Twickenham.

## THE WEATHER.

Till noon to-morrow, the official weather forecast for all local districts is—N. E. winds, fresh; fair.

At 11.40 a.m. to-day the Observatory reported—

Pressure has increased slightly over central China. It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

Meteorological observations at 6 a.m. to-day: barometer 30.28; temperature 48; humidity 71; wind N.N.E.; force 1; weather overcast.

## SHARE SLUMP.

(Continued from Page 1.)

standing. Plaintiff also said that he remembered the date of the interviews although they were such a long time ago and he had not made a note at the time. Plaintiff denied that he had demanded interest.

## A "Sly Dig."

Shown a letter from his solicitors in which interest was asked for, witness caused much amusement by saying that such a proceeding might be in the ordinary course of solicitors' practice. Plaintiff did not take up the shares himself as he was only a broker.

Mr. Turner suggested that it was because he had never had them to take up. He also questioned plaintiff with regard to the delay in applying to the defendant for settlement. If an agreement had been entered into, Plaintiff replied that he had to get in touch with the seller.

Plaintiff agreed that, with others, he was very hard hit in June and July, 1925.

Examined by Mr. Leask, plaintiff said that he could have got the shares from the seller as soon as he knew that the defendant would take them up.

Corroborative evidence with regard to the defendant having visited the plaintiff and offered to settle on the basis of the flat rate was given by plaintiff's son.

## Defendant's Admissions.

The defendant, in the box, said that he saw the plaintiff in the street several times after the purchase in June 1925. The shares were never mentioned until November of last year.

Asked by Mr. Leask why he had never paid for the shares, defendant replied that it was because the shares had never been delivered. If they had been delivered he would have paid for them.

Questioned by His Honour, defendant admitted that he had not asked for delivery to be made or made any attempt to pay for them on settlement day.

Mr. Turner, for defendant, suggested that it was improbable that an agreement such as alleged had been entered into between the parties on the basis of the flat rate, emphasising the long period that had elapsed and the ease with which the plaintiff and his son had remembered dates.

And this was alleged to be at a time "when brokers dived, down dark alley ways almost at the sight of anyone." He suggested that what happened was that plaintiff, who had himself been hard hit, simply agreed off hand that the man from whom he bought the shares should hand them to defendant to settle with all the rest.

His Honour said that defendant's own admissions were salient factors in favour of plaintiff's submissions with regard to the flat rate. He found that plaintiff had discharged the onus of proof and gave judgment for him with costs.

## ENGINEER'S ORDEAL.

ARM GRIPPED IN SAUSAGE MACHINE.

The ordeal of being anaesthetised, but not so as to lose consciousness, while the cylinder of a sausage-cutting machine, in which his arm had been gripped, was cut away, was undergone by Mr. Henry Loveday, staff engineer to Messrs. Drings Ltd., of Snow-hill, E.C. Mr. Loveday was repairing the machine when his arm got caught in the barrel.

Mr. Loveday's arm could not be released. A doctor was telephoned for, and also the fire brigade and the police. The doctor administered an anaesthetic, which dulled the pain. The fire brigade and police proceeded to saw the metal as a preliminary to breaking it open, and then Mr. Loveday, who had been conscious of what was being done, and had given occasional advice to those working for his release, was given chloroform by a surgeon from St. Bartholomew's Hospital to render him unconscious. Wedges were then inserted in the slots made by the saws, and sledge-hammer blows were given until the machine was broken to pieces and Mr. Loveday released. He was then taken to the hospital.

Upon inquiry at the hospital it was learned that Mr. Loveday's arm had been amputated, and that he was progressing satisfactorily. He was visited by his wife in the afternoon and was able to recognise her.

Workmen at Messrs. Drings praised Mr. Loveday for the stoical way in which he endured the trial.

## FASCISTS BAN MUSIC HALLS.

Rome, Jan. 13.

The latest Fascist crusade is against music halls. Some have already been ordered to close. The prefects of provinces have been instructed to watch similar places with a view to preventing them from undermining the moral and physical future of the country.

## PRAYING AND PREYING.

While praying at the Hau Wong Temple, Kowloon City, a robber, who pretended to pray, relieved a Chinese woman of her purse containing \$44.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Vladivostok on account of plague.

## A BRIDE OF 17.

FAMOUS COMPOSER'S SECRET MARRIAGE.

SURPRISE FOR RELATIVES.

Announcement of the marriage of Mr. John Ireland, the famous composer, and a pretty 17-year-old student of the Royal Academy of Music has been made at Home.

The marriage took place on December 17 at the Register Office, King's-road, Chelsea, and has been kept a profound secret ever since. In the register the entries of the event are as follows:—

John Ireland, aged 47, a composer, of 14, Gunter-grove, Chelsea, son of Alexander Ireland, newspaper proprietor.

Dorothy Phillips, 17, daughter of John and Mrs. Phillips, of 6, Snowden-mansions, West Hampstead, father of independent means.

Inquiries (writes an "Evening News" representative) showed that not an inkling of the romance had leaked out.

Mr. John Phillips, I called at 6, Snowden-mansions to find that "John Phillips" was unknown there. Later I learned that Mr. John Phillips was a bookman, who lives at Highgate, but is a present at Monte Carlo on holiday with his wife.

About 14 months ago Dorothy was adopted by Mr. Cuthbert Whitmore, a professor at the Royal Academy, on account of her brilliance as a pianoforte player. He took her to his home, where she lived for a year, perfectly happy, and continuing her studies under ideal conditions.

One evening, about two months ago, Mr. Whitmore was surprised because Dorothy did not return home from the Academy. She telephoned to say that she intended to go back to her parents at Highgate. Mrs. Whitmore, however, insisted that Dorothy should come back to them.

Brought Back.  
That same evening Dorothy was brought back to Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore by her mother. But some days later she left quite suddenly.

Do they, it appears, was new taker under the wing of Mr. Beckett Williams, a composer, and his wife, and another woman whose name is known in society.

They took her to Snowden-mansions, West Hampstead, where they arranged for her to stay with the mother of a fellow-pupil.

Here Dorothy remained for two months, during which time Mr. John Ireland also took a great interest in the girl. He had a grand piano sent to the house, on which she could practice. It was arranged that Dorothy should stay for a year.

One morning, after she had left as usual, her hostess thinking that she was going to the Academy, she did not return. She rang up at 6 p.m. and said:

I am not coming home to-night; I was married at two o'clock to-day to John Ireland.

Rectory Honeymoon.  
Later she paid a surprise visit to the house to collect her wardrobe, after which she left for a country rectory near Oxford, where, with her husband, she is staying with some friends of his.

They are going on to Torquay for an extension of their honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckett Williams, who are at present in the Pyrenees on holiday, are said to have been quite in ignorance of any probability of marriage between their protégée and the composer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Whitmore to-day expressed their astonishment to an "Evening News" representative who called upon them.

Mr. Whitmore said: "Dorothy is a bright, happy-dispositioned girl, and is quite a brilliant pianist. She has been at the Academy since 1918, having won a scholarship and several prizes. She has promise of a brilliant musical career. I had no knowledge of this marriage, or even an inkling of it."

Mr. John Phillips, Dorothy's father, apart from his bookmaking, is a collector of antiques, at his home at Highgate he is said to have remarkable pieces of old furniture, china, and other objects of art.

No relatives of either Mr. Ireland or Miss Phillips attended the register office. The witnesses who signed were Mr. Arthur G. Miller and Mr. A. J. Grimes.

Mr. John Ireland has always been regarded as a typically English composer, and such works as "Sea Fever," "Marigold" and "Earth's Call" justify this description. He has chosen from Thomas Hardy, Laurence Houseman, and John Keats with exquisite discrimination.

He began his musical career under Sir Charles Stanford at the Royal College of Music. Since leaving the College he has produced several works of high merit.

His Symphony Rhapsody, first performed at the Queen's Hall under Sir Henry Wood's baton, established for him a permanent place among British composers, and his G minor Sonata for "Cello" is a favourite piece among cellists all over the world.

Praying and Preying.  
While praying at the Hau Wong Temple, Kowloon City, a robber, who pretended to pray, relieved a Chinese woman of her purse containing \$44.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Vladivostok on account of plague.

## LOCAL SHARE MARKET.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG FEBRUARY 10, 1927, 10.30 a.m.

Names.	Hong Kong Stock Exchange.	Hong Kong Sharebrokers Association.	Share & Real Estate Brokers Society.
T.T. on London	2'05	2'05	2'05
T.T. on Shanghai	79 1/2	79 1/2	nom.
Banks.			
Hongkong Bank	1100 n	92 cts b	1000 n
do. London	1120 n	—	110 n
Chartered Bank	421 n	421 n.	—
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	431 n	432 n.	—
do.	413 1/2 n.	413 1/2 n.	—
P. & O. Bank	404 b	410 n.	—
Bank of East Asia	89 1/2	70 n.	76 n.
Marine Insurances.			
Canton Insurance	655 b	640 b 650 s	650 b
China Underwriters	31	90 cts b	\$1
North China Insurance	145 n	140 n	—
Union Insurance	285 n	284 n	285 b
Yangtze Insurance	\$40 M. n.	40 n	—
Fire Insurances.			
China Fire Insurance	200 b.	200 b	—
H.K. Fire Insurance	615 b	615 b.	615 b
Shipping.			
Douglases	30 b	30 b	30 b
Hongkong Steamboats	23 1/2	23 s	23 1/2
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	110 n	24 n	14 s
Indo-Chinas (Pref)	30 n	30 n.	30 n
do. (Def.)	39 n	40 n.	40 s
Shell Transports	05 1/2 b	06 1/2 b.	08 1/2 n
Star Ferries	55 b 56 sa	56 b	55 b & sa
Water-boats	14 1/2 b & sa	14	14 1/2 b
Refineries.			
China Sugars	22 s	21 b	21 b
Malabon Sugars	34 n	35 s	36 n.
Mining.			
Benguet	130 n	—	—
Kailan Mining Ad.	38 1/2	42 1/2 n.	40 1/2 n
Langkats (Combined)	\$25	25 n	25 n
do. (Single)	12 1/2	12 n	—
Shanghai Exploration	74 1/2	5 n.	—
Shanghai Loan	78 n	8 n.	—
Raub's	34 s	34 n	—
Tronoh Mines	21 1/2	340 b	34 n.
Ural Caspian	8 1/2	21 1/2 b.	—
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.			
H.K. & K. Wharves	112 1/2 b.	112 1/2 b.	112 1/2 b
H.K. & W. Docks	40 n	38 b 40 s	40 s
Hongkows	1165 n	—	165 n.
New Engineerings	15 n	494 b 5 s	5 n
Shanghai Docks	1101 b	100 b 102 s	101 b
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.			
H.K. & S. Hotels	75 1/2 b & sa	75 1/2 b & a	75 1/2 b
Hongkong Lands	57 1/2 n	57 1/2 n	57 1/2 b
Hongkong Realty	54 b	6 s	6 n
H.K. Territorial	2 1/2	3 s.	2 1/2 s
Humphreys Estates	13 60 b	14 b	13 1/2 b
Prince's Building	89 n	87 n	—
Rural Lands	1 1/2	—	—
Cotton Mills.			
Ewo Cottons	78 1/2 s	780 b 8 s.	8 s
Oriental	72 1/2	74 b & sa	2 1/2 s
Shanghai Cottons (old)	74 n	54 n 7 1/2 s	54 n.
do. (new)	77 n	28 n	28 n.
Miscellaneous.			
Canton Ice	5 n.	4 s.	5 1/4 n
Cements (comb.)	8 s.	7 90 n	6 n
do. (old)	6 1/2	7 1/2 n	6 n
do. (new)	14 1/2	1 n	1 1/2 n
CLNA Buses	0 1/2 b.	1	—
China Lights (comb.)	14 1/2 b	14 1/2 b	14 1/2 b
do. (old)	11 n	10 1/2 b	10 1/2 b
do. (new)	7 34 b	8 b	8 b
China Prov.	5 15 b 5 10 1/4	5 b	5 10 b
Dairy Farms	18 n	17 34 b 17 1/4	17 34 b
Der A. Wing	6 n	5 s 17 85 sa	17 b
Hongkong Amusements	17 1/2 b	17 1/2 c	17 n
H.K. Constructions	2 10 b	2 10 b	2 1/2 n
Hongkong Electrics	59 b	59 b	59 s
H.K. Ropes (old)	10 s	10 s	9 1/2 s
do. (new)	—	5 s	5 n
Hongkong Tramways	22 1/2 b 22 1/4	22 40 b 22 40	22 1/2 b
Lane, Crawford's	8 n 1 1/2 sa	7 s 1 1/2 sa	7 s
Macao Electric	35 n	—	—
Mackintosh	19 1/2 n.	—	—
Nanyang Tobaccos	—	9 60 b	—
Peak Trams (old)	15 1/2 b.	15 b	15 b
do. (new)	8 1/2 b	8 n	7 1/2 n
Sinceres	9 1/2 s	9 10 b	9 n
Singapore Trams	13 s	10 1/2 b	10 1/2 b
Taxis	1 s	70 c	70 Cts s
United Asbestos	—	600 n	—
do. (Founders)	—	18 n.	—
do. (Ordinary)	20 n	12 1/2 b	12 1/2 b
Watsons	12 1/2 b	5 b	5 b
Wm. Powells	6 1/2	3 1/2 b	3 1/2 b
H.K. Telephones	3 60 b	—	—
Oriental	7 1/2 sa	—	—



## DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings such as harbor, plow, and altho.)

# BIG SALE

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## WRITERS ON CHINA.

JOHN STUART THOMSON'S  
CONTRIBUTIONS.

John Stuart Thomson is the well known Oriental explorer and internationalist. Oriented statesman and critic has limited out that his historical books and fiction interpret the Asiatic in the latter's own colours. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Republic (fellow-townsmen and intimate friend), wrote: "Thomson's books are entitled to the utmost attention as they clearly show the author's familiarity with our China." Shanghai "China Republican" Apl. 4 1913: "Stuart Thomson has stirred the United States, Britain, and China with his work on behalf of official recognition of the new Republic." "Hennst Magazine" N.Y. City 1922 p. 54: "Thomson's books have been adopted by the Chinese Government for use in the native Universities." "Cebuata 'Indian Empire' Oct. 18 1913: "For his successful public efforts on behalf of the recognition of the new Republic of China, Thomson receives the official thanks of China voiced by her statesmen and Generals." Dr. Chang Yuan-chi, ex-Governor of Manchuria, Minister of Education: "Thomson's books are especially good. They are the only books on China written by a foreigner that catch the Chinese point of view and therefore merit translation by us." Dr. Chung Chung-ang (A. A. Yale Director General) Peking-Hankow-Mukden Railways (intimate friend and co-lecturer for China, on many platforms): "His books are indispensable to those who wish to know the New China." Hua Chuen-mei, (M.A. Columbia, Secy of the China Society of America): "I recommend Thomson's books even to our Chinese students as they are so complete that they tell many things that even the Chinese themselves have neglected to learn of their own 'side country.'" General Chin Fa Wang Hsia, victor of battle of Nanking that won the Republic 1911, intimate friend in China and America, often Thomson's guest: "I often read them; we like them best of the modern books on China." Senator Wang Yü-Po (On behalf of "China's People"): "On behalf of the people I thank the author. His is the best book on the subject and is overflowing with sympathy for and understanding of the Chinese. I recommend it in my lectures to the careful attention and study of our people."

Dr. Thomsen's fiction on the Far East (the "Kingship," "British Whig," "The Griffin") is a masterpiece. Thomsen's fiction of the Far East is remarkable for its colour, characterisation, humour and interpretation of the psychologic experiences of the white man, especially the young white man (the "griffin") who is exiled or living in the Orient. It has been said by foremost critics that his fiction has done for the Philippines, the China Coast, Mongolia and eastern Siberia what Kipling's fiction has done for India and Burma. "Metropolitan Magazine," N. Y. City: "His stories in this magazine are equal to Kipling at his best though in no sense inferior." Associated Press.

of Kipling in his best days. Very clever and excellent." "N. Y. Times": "He is gifted a fine sense of humour." "China Mail." Hong Kong: "Thomson's descriptions of Hong Kong and Macao in his books and fiction are the classic descriptions of those cities." "World's Work" N. Y. City: "The extraordinary colour and character-study which his tales exhibit." "Windsor Magazine" London: "His are stories of quality." "Appleton's Magazine," N. Y. City: "Much charm of feeling, sentiment and humour. He etches carefully the figure in the foreground, does not bother so much about the background of plot. Excellent in description, local colour and character study. They are tremendously real stories and contain a very graphic picture of life in the Orient and Siberia." "Century Magazine," N. Y. City: "Thomson's stories are quite original and in sprightly vein." "American Magazine," N. Y. City: "Thomson's China stories are quite remarkable. He certainly knows his China from long residence, not as a tourist merely." "Everybody's Magazine" N. Y. City: "Every one of his stories is remarkable in pictorial power." Harper's, publishers N. Y. City: "The stories are written with care and from a deep know-

## HISTORICAL SAYINGS

**SOME ERRONEOUS IDEAS  
CORRECTED.**

The study of historical sayings is a fascinating by-path away from the general study of history, but it is beset with pitfalls and is apt to lead to disillusionment. We have of late years grown very rationalistic in our history teaching, and even children have been known to speak lightly of King Arthur and dismiss the Lady Godiva with the supercilious air of tolerating a pretty myth. Their teachers should have known better; there is great art in securing respect for the humanity probable even where it may be the historically impossible. So it is with this matter of unsubstantiated historical quotations. It would be deplorable to demonstrate to a young, impressionable mind the complete lack of evidence for Caesar's familiar, "Veni, vidi, vici," over-scrupulous to a degree to cast—as one may—serious doubt on "Et tu, Brute." On the other hand, there would be no harm in suggesting that Louis XIV's *L'état, c'est moi*, so far as its actual utterance is concerned, rests on no contemporary evidence. If it was never said in speech it at least took on existence in policy and action. Whether you are prepared to accord the same treatment to Galileo's "Eppure si muove," which was almost certainly never said, in any case not in the circumstances which are the commonplace of history books, depends on your personal view of the pioneer astronomer's relations to the Roman Catholic Church. How painful, when you begin to go into it thoroughly, is this business of verifying your quotations! Whoever gave that advice must have failed to calculate the consequences to English oratory, fine writing and popular legend. It is desirable that the questionable statement, "Le style, c'est l'homme," should cease to be ascribed to Buffon, who really wrote, "Le style, c'est de l'homme même"—something quite different, as anyone who looks at the context will realize. It is mere justice that Sir Robert Walpole's oft-quoted "Every man has his price" should be quoted in its true form, with its specific and by no means cynical reference to certain contemporaries: "All these people have their price." Lastly, for instances of erroneous ascription are extremely numerous, we would suggest as a pleasant exercise an investigation of the genealogy and historical permutations of "The end justifies the means." It is sufficient to say that it was a current sentiment long before Ignatius Loyola was born or the Jesuit Order dreamt of. Lest zeal, however, should outrun itself, let it be urged that there should be no tampering with unsubstantiated historical sayings which do history no violence.

## SERPENT LORE.

**A BOOK AND A WIDE  
FIELD.**

["The Encircled Serpent by M. Oldfield Howey, Rider & Co., London 25/-"]

In the distant past, some time nearly forty years ago, I went to hear a then well-known clergyman, the Rev. W. J. Dawson, preach. He was of the "popular" type with that right to call him a pulpit manner. He preached from the text— "Nehustian; a piece of brass." (He pronounced it as if it was, spelled "hross" for he had a strong English accent). He used the text merely as a refrain to close every paragraph of his sermon. The sermon as well as I remember dealt with the various worthless aims in life: he had nothing to do with Serpent worship. Indeed a friend who was with me remarked that as we walked home, His remarks led to a few days later to the Public Library to get out Wake's Serpent Worship and a couple of other books on ophiology.

The literature that has sprung up around Serpent worship since those days is immense, much of the best of it being more or less indistinct. The present volume touches in a more or less unsystematic manner the most branches of the subject. A wide field is covered but not by any means in an equally convincing manner. Sir James Frazer and Madame Blavatsky are quoted cheek by jowl as if they were equally authoritative on the subject. The lists of books of reference show a similar lack of discrimination.

In every treatment of the subject four aspects of it come before the mind:

- (a) The Eden Story.
- (b) The supposed immortality of the serpent.
- (c) Its healing virtues.
- (d) The phallic nature of ophiolatry.

Only of Sir James Fraser's modern ontogenetic suggestions is his explanation of the lopsided nature of the part played by the serpent, in the Genesis story. There seems no doubt he is right. The half of the story in Genesis is lost. In the Bible story the serpent gains nothing though he is the most subtle of beasts of the field. There should be the other half of the story, namely, that while he persuaded our First Parents to eat of the tree of death, he himself ate of the tree of life and so lived for ever. This of course leads to the question—why should the serpent be thought immortal? This widely approved belief seems to be based on its peculiar habit of sloughing its skin. Many savage peoples seem to have noticed this habit and have from it attributed to the animal rebirth and immortality.

There is another peculiar quality which the serpent seems to have and which has done much to place it in a unique position in the metaphysics and thaumaturgy i.e. the power to hypnotize. Birds and other small animals seem to be hypnotised by the snake. This has become an easy prey to the credulous and has enabled it to exercise some influence on its use in magic, though no doubt its immortality mentioned above was a more potent factor.

potent factor.  
Many books have been written on the serpent and phallic worship. It is too large for treatment here. There is one other aspect of serpent worship which it is not well to overlook. With many early people, to save burial or rock burial was a usual custom. Now these are of the usual haunts of many kinds of snakes. One of the things that such people would have noticed most frequently would be that live snake came out where the chieftain had gone in to be buried. Many snake cults seem to be connected with this frequent association.

The reader will find much material gathered together in this book. The lover of the mysterious will ever find a discussion of that falling bait for the newspaper correspondent in the silly season—sea-serpent. The book is well printed and has numerous illustrations.

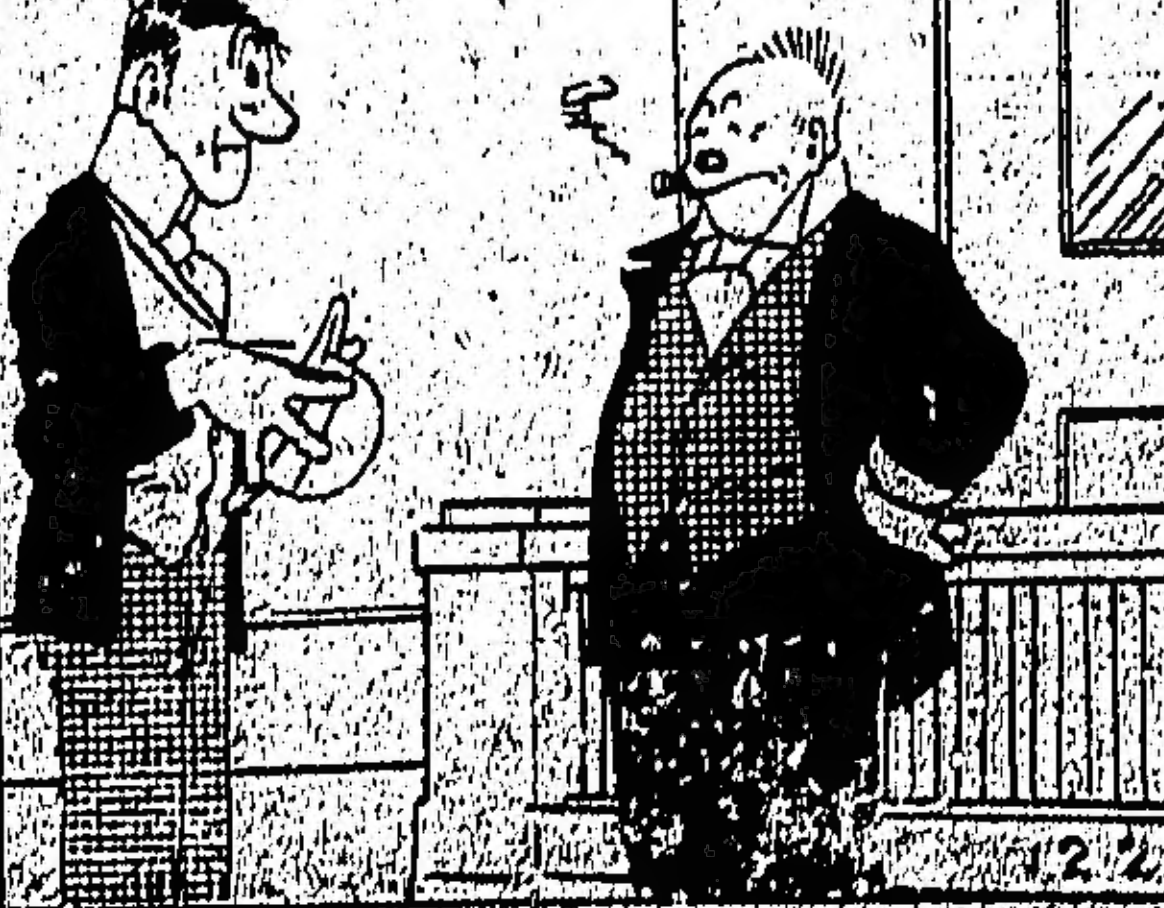
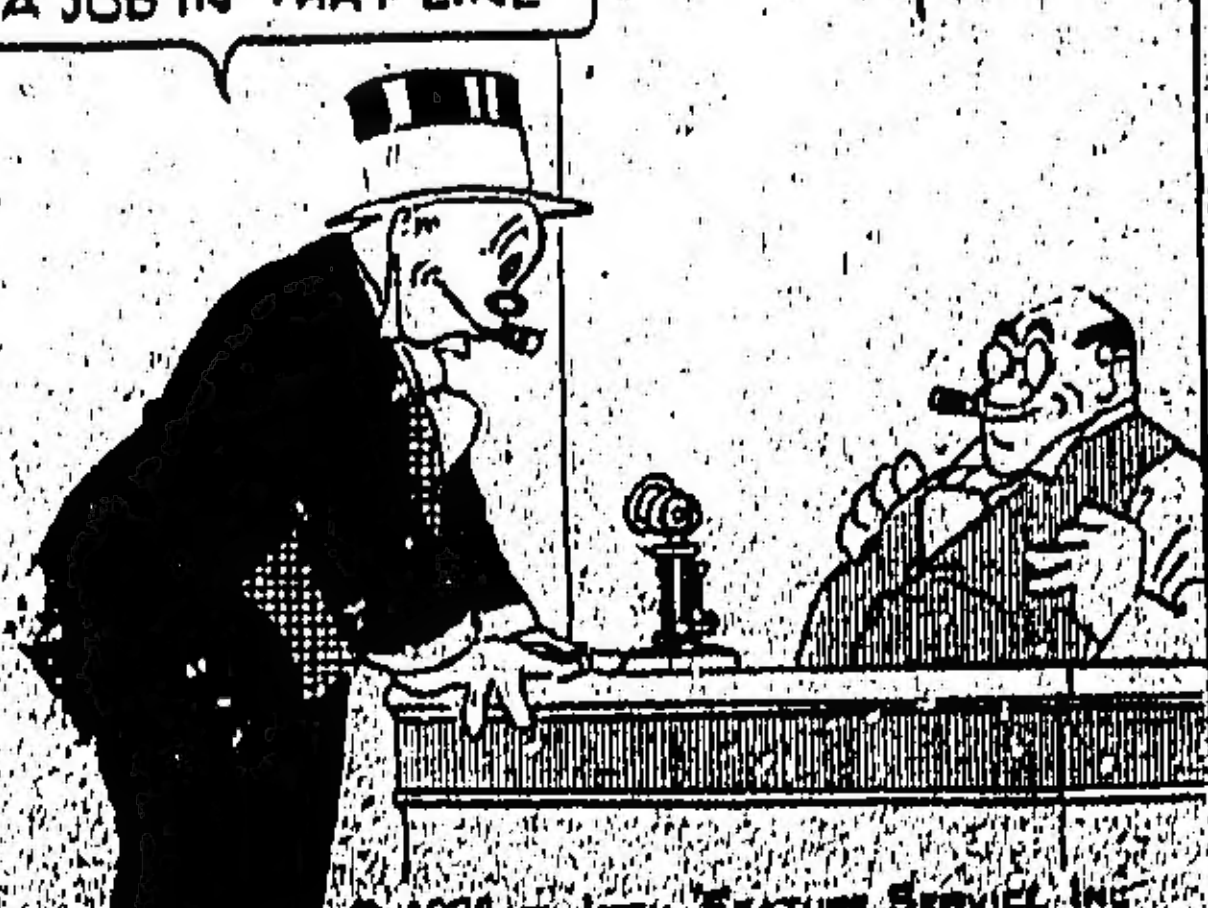
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time towards the end of Novem

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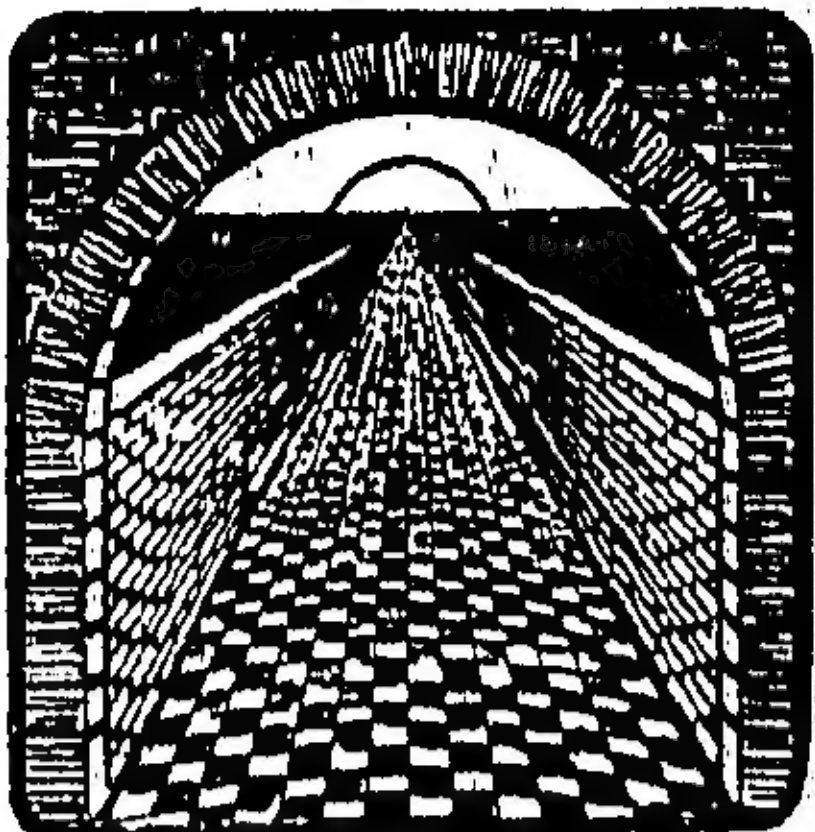
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## THE WAY THE WORLD WAGS.

Orders for the construction of three submarines at Barrow-in-Furness have been placed with Messrs. Vickers by the British Admiralty.

Negotiations between Poland and Germany, which have been proceeding simultaneously in Warsaw and Berlin concerning points at issue between the two countries, have resulted in the signature of a series of conventions and agreements.

It was monstrous that the law should be so far behind the medical knowledge as to punish as a criminal an individual whose case was perfectly clear, who was definitely a sufferer from a very serious mental condition under which he could no more help his wrongdoing than he could fly.

Serious intellectual crippling and marked delinquency which frequently followed the acute stage of sleep sickness was the result of pathological brain lesions. Dr. A. F. Tredgold, physician to the out-patient department and lecturer at Bethlem Royal Hospital, observed in an address to the Central Association for Mental Welfare.

A recommendation in favour of the preservation of Waterloo Bridge has been unanimously submitted by the Royal Commission on Thames Bridges. The Government are expected to act in accordance with the report. Strong objection is taken by the Commissioners to the St. Paul's Bridge proposal. This scheme, it is believed in well-informed quarters, will be dropped.

Supporting the Small Holdings and Allotments Bill, which was read a second time in the House of Lords, Lord Bledisloe (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture) said that it was quite impossible, so far as he could, anticipate, to make small holdings self-supporting without subsidies. After Christmas, the Marquis of Lincolnshire announced, he would bring in a bill for the nationalisation of 1,000,000 acres of agricultural land in the occupation of and under the management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

A new clause was added to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill during the report stage in the House of Commons, to the effect that the measure did not alter the law with regard to services in the Church of England, to the clergy, or to the exercise by Roman Catholics of any right of presentation to any benefice. On the motion for the third reading, Sir A. Sprot moved an amendment declining to pass a bill conferring no benefit on Roman Catholics and seeking to repeal certain Acts which affected the Church of England and the establishment of the Reformation in England and Scotland. No tellers being named for the amendment when a division was challenged, the Speaker declared that the bill was read a third time.

A yearling Aberdeen-Angus heifer from the Earl of Durham's Fence Houses farm in county Durham, carried off the supreme championship at the Smithfield Club Fat Stock Show.

"Blind" and "block" bookings of films are to be prohibited immediately the Government's bill for the encouragement of the production and exhibition of Empire films is passed this year. Provision will be made for the exhibition of a quota of Empire films, but the operation of this proposal will be delayed for a year or eighteen months.

The report is published of the Royal Commission which has been investigating the grievances of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. If the Commission's recommendations—which relate to the financial adjustments between the Dominion and the provinces, amongst other matters—are adopted by the Canadian Government, in accordance with the promises of Mr. Mackenzie King, there will be an end to the agitation in the three provinces for their secession from the Canadian Confederation.

A recommendation that the publication of the weekly Smithfield retail meat price list should cease is made by the Food Council. Margins allowed in the lists between wholesale and retail prices have been found by the Council to have been considerably greater than that which the National Federation of Meat Traders Associations in February, 1925, maintained to be true of the retail meat trade in general. A more effective method, in the Council's opinion, of keeping the public informed of the prices which they are asked to pay for meat and maintaining proper competition between retail butchers would be the notification by each retail butcher of his prices by means of a price list.

### YOU MAY BE THE GREATEST GENIUS

the world has yet seen, your business acumen may exceed that of any other living man; but this will avail you little or nothing if you are sickly and cannot attend to your daily work.

Without good health success is impossible. To attain success, then, means first of all conserving your health. To do this you have but to fortify the system to ward off disease, to reinforce those natural processes which, because of the stress and strain of modern existence, do not always function to best advantage.

The rational use of a tonic when feeling run-down or when you begin to lose interest in your work, commands itself to the intelligent. The tonic you want is one that will benefit you permanently and not merely stimulate you for the time being.

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To be had of all chemists, or post free at \$1.50 per bottle, six bottles for \$8.00 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangso Road, Shanghai.

In celebration of the jubilee of the union with the congregations in England of the United Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Church of England is to try to raise \$100,000 in the next three years to aid church extensions in new districts throughout the country.

Mr. Baldwin, in his speech on Imperial Defence mentioned that there was less anxiety than in 1923 with regard to the danger to which Britain and London in particular, would be exposed from air attack. Considerable progress had been made with the investigation into the precautions of all kinds to be taken in the event of air raids.

Declining to initiate legislation with regard to an alleged practice of many bookmakers of levying the betting tax against winnings as well as against the amount staked by backers, Mr. R. McNeill in the House of Commons said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not concerned with the methods by which bookmakers passed on the tax to the public.

Rejection of the third reading motion of the Housing (Rural Workers) Bill was moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Greenwood (Lab. Soc.), on the ground that the bill provided public money for the relief of landlords, and could not be regarded as an acceptable alternative to the erection of new houses. On a division the Government had a majority of 141—225 to 84.

With two dissentients, a conference of representatives of local authorities and regional committees in the area of Greater London, convened by the Minister of Health, decided to appoint a joint town-planning committee to advise in the promotion and co-ordination of town-planning schemes within the area, and to make recommendations. Mr. N. Chamberlain, who opened the conference, said that the object was the transformation of Greater London from a formless collection of buildings, of vehicles, and of human beings, without organisation, into a carefully-ordered system which would satisfy not only their commercial interests but their highest social aspirations.

Moving the adoption of a draft order for the reduction of the housing subsidy, Mr. N. Chamberlain in the House of Commons said that the subsidy was given originally to help the building industry out of a moribund condition, and to a large extent the purpose had been fulfilled. So long as it was understood that the subsidy would continue to be paid on the present terms, he felt that, until the actual demand for houses was satisfied, there would be no fall in prices. Needless suffering and industrial chaos, Mr. Wheatley (Lab.-Sec.) argued would be caused by reducing the subsidy. There was no local authority that agreed with the statement that the reduction would not affect building. The resolution was carried by 181 votes to 11.

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## THE LAST FEW WEEKS

THE HONG KONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY will soon go to press. Those Firms and Clubs and Associations and Government Offices that have not yet sent in particulars for our 1927 issue should do so at once. Don't be left out it doesn't pay.

## LADIES

Don't forget to send particulars for the Residential and Ladies' Sections.

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### "The Floral Route to the West"



Gardens and Fountain at C.P.R. Station, Kenora, Ont.

The task of beautifying the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway across the Dominion is increasing to a great extent each year. The importance of horticultural work in all its branches has been realized and according to plans, recently formulated by the Floral Committee of the Canadian Pacific, the work will be greatly extended next spring. Already 1500 parks and station gardens have been constructed along the lines. "The Floral Route to the West" is the name by which the Company's garden system is known. Years ago John Caesar became station master at Markdale, Ontario, one of the first stations to be officially opened by the C.P.R. after taking over the Toronto and Bruce Railway. His love of flowers prompted him to plant a little garden at his station. From this evolved a three thousand mile route of blossoms.

One of the problems with which the Floral Committee have to contend is the great difference in climatic conditions of the sections through which the lines run. It has been found that the Iceland poppy will grow in profusion at Lethbridge and today the Iceland Poppy at this famous western resort is known the world over. On the route from North Bay to Fort William the country is very rugged and the winters severe. Here it has been found that the peony plant, which is biennial, is most suited to the climate. Thousands of these plants have been placed along the line in the section each year. Red Rambler Roses have taken a prominent

place of late as they bloom all summer and require little attention. In fact, a careful study of climatic and soil conditions is being made by the Floral Department of the Canadian Pacific. The interest in the work taken by the employees of the Company is manifest in the wealth of beauty to be seen at the stations on the line across the Dominion. The beauty of many C.P.R. stations have been an inspiration to many gardeners to beautify and improve the appearance of their homes.

Each year cash prizes are given to the station masters producing the best results, which has a stimulating effect on enthusiasm. However, it is not always the finest gardens that are awarded the prizes. Many features are considered in judging them, such as the form of layout, quality of the soil, and the quantity of personal labor involved in obtaining the results.





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"PATROCLUS" 18th Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow  
"ADRIANTIC" 22nd Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg  
"ANTENOR" 28th April. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow

### LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"DEUCALION" 20th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow  
"PHILOCTETES" 28th Mar. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow  
"NINCHOW" 15th Apr. Genoa, Havre & Liverpool

### PACIFIC SERVICE.

via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
"PROTEUS" 20th Feb. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle  
"TALITHA" 18th Mar. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

### NEW YORK SERVICE.

"FELIX" 20th Feb. New York, Boston & Baltimore  
"ATREUS" 28th Mar. New York, Boston & Baltimore

### PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROCLUS" 18th Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London  
"ANTENOR" 28th Apr. Singapore, Marseilles & London  
"ADRIANTIC" 22nd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London  
"DEUCALION" 20th Feb. Singapore, Marseilles & London

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

### LIST OF SHIPS EXPECTED TO BE IN WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH HONG KONG TO-DAY

Shirala, President Taft, Nagapore, Laisang, Awa Maru, Hakozaki Maru, Nagato Maru, Mikage Maru No. 8, Tean, Sinkiang, Tjikembang, Sarpent.

RADIO TELEGRAMS may now be accepted for Kongmoon under the same conditions and at the same rates as for Canton.

During the interruption of the Hong Kong-Macao cable service the Macao Radio Station will remain open for the exchange of telegrams with Hong Kong from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Hong Kong Station is always open and messages are accepted at any time throughout the 24 hours.

### INWARD MAILS.

From	THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.	Per
Amoy	10.	Tilawa.
Manila	11.	Emp. of Scotland.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11		
Europe via Negapatam (letters only, London, 13th Jan.)	11.	Shirala.
Manila	12.	President Taft.
Straits	12.	Nagapore.
Japan and Shanghai	12.	Hakozaki Maru.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12		
Shanghai	12.	Suiyang.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	13.	Kiu Kiang.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13		
Europe via Negapatam, papers only, London, 13th Jan.	13.	Laisang.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14		
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	14.	President Monroe.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15		
Manila	15.	Pres. McKinley.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17		
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	17.	President Wilson.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18		
Australia & Manila	18.	Tango Maru.

### OUTWARD MAILS.

For	THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.	Per	Time
Shanghai	10.	Oostkerk	3.30 p.m.
Sam Shui & Wuchow	10.	Kochow	4 p.m.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11			
Straits & Calcutta, parcels noon.	11.	Kutsang.	
Letters 1 p.m.	11.	Kweiyang.	1.30 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	11.	Glenamoy.	4 p.m.
Shanghai	11.	Nagapore.	5 p.m.
Shanghai & Japan	11.	Nagapore.	5 p.m.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12			
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 13th March. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	12.	Hakozaki Maru.	
Saigon	12.	Tijpanas.	10 a.m.
Bangkok	12.	Kaying.	10.30 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta, parcels 10 a.m.	12.	Tilawa.	
Letters 11 a.m.	12.	Hai Ning.	Noon
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	12.	Hakozaki Maru.	3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan & Honolulu & S. Francisco—due S. Francisco 9th March. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	12.	Hakozaki Maru.	3.30 p.m.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13			
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	13.	Hakozaki Maru.	8.30 a.m.
Swatow	13.	Hakozaki Maru.	9 a.m.
Shanghai	13.	Hakozaki Maru.	9 a.m.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15			
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	15.	Hai Hong.	Noon

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## OUR PLAIN DUTY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. Philip Snowden associated himself with Mr. MacDonald's references to China and the debate was adjourned.—Reuter.

### OUR FIRST DUTY.

Mr. Lloyd George's Change of Heart.

Rugby, Feb. 9. In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, speaking in the debate of the King's Speech, gave his views on the Government's policy regarding China.

He expressed delight that the Government was sternly neutral toward the rival factions in China. As to the despatch of armed forces, he declared that, while this undoubtedly complicated the situation, the Government would have betrayed its trust if it had not taken every step which its advisers thought necessary to protect British life and property in Shanghai.

There was one thing that could not possibly be faced by this or any other British Government, whether Conservative, Labour or Liberal. That was the possibility of leaving the men of our own flesh and blood to the danger of massacre without doing everything for their defence and protection within our power.—British Wireless Service.

### LABOUR VIEWS.

The Substance of To-morrow's Amendments.

London, Feb. 9. The Labour amendment to the Address-in-Reply being moved by Mr. C. P. Trevelyan to-morrow regrets the Government's delay in dealing with the Chinese situation; deplores the despatch of armed forces to the Far East as being calculated not only to increase the risks to which British subjects in various parts of China are exposed, but to put obstacles in the way of an equitable, permanent and friendly understanding with the Chinese people on the basis of a frank recognition of their national independence; and invites the House to call for the immediate diversion or recall of the troops en route to China.—Reuter.

### "BOGUS POLICY."

Seamen Condemn Trade Union Action.

London, Feb. 9. A resolution condemning the action of members of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress in "supporting the bogus policy of hands off China" was passed by meetings of seamen at Hull, Manchester, Salford, South Shields and Newport.

The resolution declares: "The said policy embraces a demand that the Government leave British nationals in the Far East unprotected and cease to despatch an adequate naval and military force to the scene of the trouble." The resolution emphasises that it is essential that seamen should be guaranteed immunity from interference by foreign aggression while engaged in their legitimate occupation of carrying on the trade and commerce of the Empire.

The recent acts of piracy and barratry against British ships in Chinese waters fully justify the great apprehension with which seafaring classes regard their future security both as regards the freedom of the high seas and immunity from acts of violence whilst their ships are in Eastern ports.—Reuter.

### CHINA AND LEAGUE.

British Note Explains The Position.

London, Feb. 9. In the House of Lords, replying to the debate on China, Lord Balfour announced that the British Government had sent a communication to the League of Nations explaining the Chinese situation and declaring that British policy is fully in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Covenant.

The communication concludes by expressing deep regret that there does not appear to be any way in which the assistance of the League in the settlement of the difficulties in China could at present be sought, but if an opportunity should arise of invoking the good offices of the League, the British Government would gladly avail itself of that opportunity.—Reuter.

### NAVAL WIRELESS NEWS.

Chinese Troops Fire On British Steamers.

The following wireless messages were received overnight by the local naval authorities:—Downward bound British steamers in the neighbourhood of Ichang have been fired on by Chinese troops in junks who required passage.

The shipping godown strike at Ichang continues.

Seventy more missionaries have left there down-river.

An Anti-British General. According to a message from Changsha, General Tang Seng-chi, who recently arrived from Hankow, is showing very anti-British propensities.

Prisoners arrived at Changsha yesterday from Changteh.

An anti-British procession at Changsha passed off quietly.

The house-boys' strike at Hankow has been deferred until Sunday.

The general situation at Hankow remains quiet.

Two Battalions of the Punjabis which were ordered to China

### HANKOW MEETINGS.

Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Chen Again Negotiating.

Rugby, Feb. 9. The negotiations between the British representative, Mr. O'Malley, and the Cantonese Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eugene Chen, concerning the future status of the British Concessions are continuing at Hankow.—British Wireless Service.

### ITALY'S MOVE.

10,000 Ton Cruiser For Far East.

London, Feb. 10. The "Daily Telegraph" states that Italy is despatching to the Far East the 10,000 ton cruiser "San Giorgio."

Fifteen hundred marines, if sent, will probably be carried in an accompanying transport.

The "San Giorgio" is likely to fly the flag of the Admiral.—Reuter.

### POLISH TEXTILES.

Soviet Plan For Export To China.

Warsaw, Feb. 9. The Soviet Commercial Mission to Warsaw has proposed to the Association of Polish Textile Manufacturers of the Lodz District the formation of a Polish and Soviet export to supply China and the Far East with Polish textiles, profiting by the Chinese boycott against British textiles.

It is pointed out in this respect that Lodz manufacturers are financed to a certain extent by British capital, also that Polish business men's experiences in trading with the Soviets have hitherto not been very encouraging.

Moreover it is impossible for Polish traders to give the long-term credits which will probably be necessary. Acceptance of the Soviet proposals is therefore uncertain.—Reuter.

### EARLIER MESSAGES.

Newspapers and the Official Statement.

London, Feb. 9. A survey of the Press shows that the hopeful reference to the Chinese situation in the King's Speech and the reassuring statement of Cabinet policy made in Parliament by the Premier, express completely the general sentiment of the British public.

The "Times" says Mr. Baldwin's statement leaves little opening for criticism. It reaffirms in unassailable terms the principles and plans which underlie British policy.

The "Daily Telegraph" discusses the statement that the actual disembarkation at Shanghai would be decided in accordance with the facts of the local situation and that if an immediate landing there were not advised by the British representatives on the spot the troops would in any case be held in readiness at Hong Kong.

It remarks that the question is one of security and nothing else. If that can actually be guaranteed by the presence of a defence force at such a distance from the place where protection may be required public opinion will be satisfied.

The "Morning Post" says Mr. Baldwin's statement will be heartily approved throughout the country.

For Protection Only. The "Daily Express" welcomes the emphasis which was again laid on the fact that the troops have been despatched only for the protection of lives against mob violence and armed attack, and that Britain will maintain her traditional policy of non-interference in Chinese internal affairs.

Britain once more offers to remove all real grievances and to establish relations of friendship and good will. That is an unimpeachable policy and one that is bound to succeed if China cares to emulate Britain in the matter of good faith and straightforwardness.

The "Daily News" believes that the changes for the better in China in the past few days hold out a reasonable chance of a peaceful issue being reached. It adds that both factions have now had leisure to study the British proposals and realise significance to the future of China. These proposals are the best possible answer to Russian propaganda against Britain.

The "Manchester Guardian," referring to the decision regarding the troops, says: "We are now broadly in line with the United States, who have also strengthened their forces in Far Eastern waters but have declined to dispatch any to Shanghai itself until necessity arises."—British Wireless Service.

French Comment.

Paris, Feb. 9. The Press continues to feature the crisis in China.

The "Figaro," in an article entitled the "Anglo-American Entente," says that the Chinese drama and its repercussions all over Asia is severely straining Anglo-American co-operation. It thinks Britain must now begin to realise the price she paid for "sacrificing that Anglo-Japanese alliance on the altar of American friendship." She doubtless feels, although she does not complain openly, that American support, the financial importance of which she recognises, is too slow to make itself felt in other spheres.—Reuter.

### SHANGHAI COUNCIL.

Chinese Demand Nine Seats.

Shanghai, Feb. 9. The Chinese Ratepayers' Association, which is entrusted with the election of three Chinese to the Shanghai International Municipal Council now demand the election of nine Chinese as the present Council consists of nine foreigners, on the ground that the British proposals offered the Chinese a share in the administration of the Concessions.

At the annual meeting of the foreign ratepayers it was agreed that three Chinese should be elected to the Council.—Reuter.

### NOTICE.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

A FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL DANCE will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 9 p.m.

R. BASA, Hon. Secretary, Hong Kong, 10th Feb., 1927.

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